

The Literary Digest

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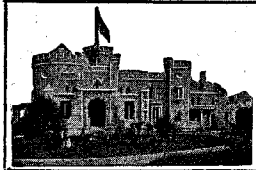


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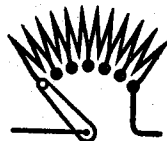
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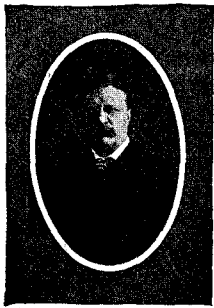
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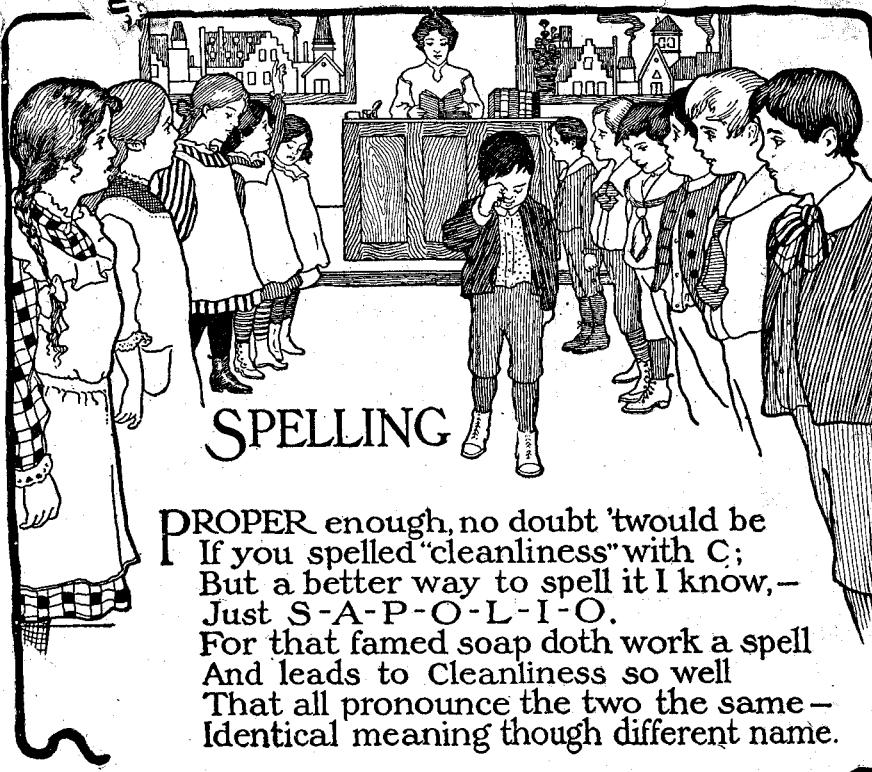
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JUDGE PARKER FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

THE issue of Philippine independence, which held so prominent a place in the last two national contests, was definitely introduced into this campaign on Thursday of last week, when the newspapers published a letter written by Judge Parker to John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, saying that he favors "independence, political and territorial," for the Filipinos, that he would treat them "precisely as we did the Cubans," and that he favors "making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done." Before the publication of this letter, his position on this important question had been a matter of doubt. In his speech of acceptance he declared that he favored "self-government" for the Filipinos, but what he meant by this term was not clear even to the press of his own party. One Democratic paper that now makes pitying remarks upon the muddled minds of those who did not see at once that the judge meant independence, itself interpreted his remarks at that time to mean that he "does not propose to withdraw from the islands." Another, which has been predicting that in case the Democratic candidate is elected, the "instructions sent from Washington to the islands in the Far East will undergo no material modification," and which announced its purpose "to get for Judge Parker the votes of all who like the course of McKinley and Roosevelt toward those American dependencies, but who would bring about a change of executive administration—for other reasons, of which there are many," now insists that it knew his sentiments all the time. The anti-imperialist wing of the Democratic press is pleased at Judge Parker's indorsement of their position, and the Republican press is glad to see him embrace an issue that has been voted down in two campaigns. The expansionist wing of the Democratic press alone withholds its approval, and some of them argue that President Roosevelt and Judge Parker both have in mind a form of modified

independence for the Philippines, the main difference being that one would confide his intentions to the people of this country, while the other would let the Filipinos into the secret.

Judge Parker's letter to Mr. Milburn runs as follows:

"You are entirely right in assuming that as I employed the phrase, 'self-government,' it was intended to be identical with independence, political and territorial. After noting the criticism referred to by you, I am still unable to understand how it can be said that a people enjoy self-government while another nation may in any degree whatever control their action. But to take away all possible opportunity for conjecture, it shall be made clear in the letter of acceptance that I am in hearty accord with that plank in the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans; and I also favor making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) disapproves the idea of making any such promise. "The country should persist in its present Philippine policy," it says plainly, and "pledges of any and every description should be held in reserve." The New York *Times* (Dem.), too, which took the lead in advocating Judge Parker's nomination, reads his letter with "a feeling of regret and disappointment," and doubts "whether Judge Parker, were he installed in the White House and surrounded by wise cabinet advisers, would not change his mind about the wisdom of making the promise 'now.'" It goes on to say:

"If the American people were asked to vote to-day upon the question of immediately granting independence to the Filipinos, they would vote the proposition down ten to one, perhaps twenty to one, certainly by an exemplary majority. They would vote it down because they are not insane and because they are not heartless. If they were asked to vote upon the question whether we should 'make the promise now,' they would laugh in the faces of those who asked them to take the trouble to express their will upon a mere question of expediency. The point is really petty, and not worth fussing over. The intelligent Filipinos already know pretty well that if they make rapid advancement they will some time become self-governing, probably independent. The spread of this impression among all classes of the Filipinos, unintelligent as well as intelligent, has undoubtedly increased the difficulty of our position, as Judge Taft has pointed out. But the harm is done now, and the mere expression of a belief that the promise should be made at once is not a matter of very much consequence. Certainly it is not big enough to be made into a campaign issue—and it is only in respect to making the promise 'now' that any difference of reality and substance can be discovered between the positions of the two candidates."

To let one Parker supporter answer another, the New York *Evening Post* says of the above argument:

"No difference between Judge Parker's and the President's attitude? There is all the difference between night and day, right and wrong, honor and dishonor. Mr. Parker has intrenched himself squarely on the most fundamental principles of this republic. He and his party have sworn anew allegiance to the Democratic doctrine that men shall have the right to govern themselves unhampered by masters of another race and clime. If he is chosen President, he will do everything in his power to hasten the day when the American flag shall be hauled down as honorably as it was by Theodore Roosevelt's order from the flagstaffs of Havana on May 20, 1902. If Mr. Parker enters the White House, the present policy of vagueness, postponement, and shifting will be at an end. Every Filipino will know that the day of American

evacuation can not come a moment too soon to please the American executive, and that he will do everything in his power to hasten that desired consummation. There will be no holding back; no delay in calling a Filipino assembly, and, above all, no hesitancy in proclaiming this nation's intention to do within a reasonable time an act which will bring more and more lasting credit to this country than any event since the abolition of American slavery."

The New York *World* (Dem.), which had been calling upon Judge Parker in almost daily editorials for a definite statement of his position, interprets his letter as follows:

"The Democratic candidate does not propose any 'scuttling' from the Philippines. We did not retire from Cuba until it was safe to do so for 'free Cuba' and for us, nor until we had obtained

attitude and his manifest evasion until forced to speak out will leave an unpleasant impression.

"The second observation relates to the conclusion itself, regardless of the attempt to evade it. However much or long Judge Parker tried to straddle, he finally lands squarely on the Democratic platform. He commits himself unreservedly to the policy of giving up the Philippines, of hauling down the American flag, of withdrawing all American authority, and of leaving the Filipinos to take care of themselves. This is precisely what Mr. Bryan proposed four years ago, except that he coupled Philippine independence with an American protectorate. The American people overwhelmingly rejected the policy of desertion and dishonor then, and they will emphatically reject it now. We are sorry on patriotic grounds that Judge Parker shows himself so little of an American as to be ready to abandon American responsibility and obligation, but we are glad on partizan grounds that he has put himself in so weak a position. His final attitude makes the question of an American scuttle in the Philippines one of the leading issues of the campaign, and we could ask nothing better."

Secretary Taft, in a speech at Montpelier on Friday of last week, handled Judge Parker's proposition thus:

"And now, why do the Republicans not agree with the Democrats in favoring a distinct promise in the law which shall bind the Government to give independence to the Filipinos when they are fit for it?"

"The Republicans hope that the time may come when they may be safely granted independence, and think that it will come, but the reason why they are not in favor of promising that is because such a promise will greatly mislead the Filipino people and greatly complicate the situation in the Philippine Islands with respect to the success of the present government there and its orderly continuance. No promise can be made to the Filipinos except that we will grant them independence when they are fit for complete self-government. The demagogues and the men of violence in the islands—the former leaders of the insurrection—will be glad to have an opportunity to charge this Government with a breach of faith. We have been studiously careful to promise the Philippine Islands nothing but what we could carry out.

"If now we made a promise to them which can be so construed as to charge this Government with a breach of the promise, we lose our power for good in the islands and sap the foundations of our Government there, and the whole hope of uplifting the Filipino people is in the success of that government and its plans.

"Let us suppose that by law the issue as to whether the people are fit for self-government is declared to be that one upon which shall turn the time for independence. The men of force, of violence, and the demagogues in the islands will go before the people and argue that the people are now fit for self-government. Is there a people in the world, however ignorant, of whom, when such an issue is presented, there would not be an enormous majority in favor of their fitness for self-government? No one of their own race, however friendly to our Government, would have the courage to take the negative in such a discussion, and if independence was not at once granted, the Government would stand convicted of a breach of faith and its friends and supporters among the Filipinos would be silenced.

"But there is a still stronger reason why the Democratic party can not be trusted to carry on the Philippine policy of the Republican party to which they now subscribe. The war in the Philippines by the insurgents was carried on for more than two years, beyond the time when it would have been carried but for the encouragement received by the insurgents from the anti-imperialists and the Democratic party of the United States. That is capable of demonstration by the proclamations issued by the insurgents from Manila during that entire time. They looked to the election of Bryan as an election which should give them that which they were fighting for. I do not say that the anti-imperialists of the Democratic party had not a right to take that position, but I do say that, having taken that position, they are responsible for the continuance of the war. The insurgents, the leaders of violence, Aguinaldo and all his supporters regard the Democratic party as a party which will give them independence at once.

"Now, then, if that party comes into power and does not give immediate independence, it will be charged by the violent Filipinos, the former insurgents, with the most flagrant breach of



HAVE WE TWO GODDESSES OF LIBERTY?

—DeMar in the Philadelphia Record

ample security for our proper national interests in the future. Judge Parker would 'make the promise to the Filipinos now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done.' In honor this nation can do no less. In prudence it can do no more. Judge Parker has stated his own position and that of the 'safe and sane' anti-imperialists in a manner that defines this issue sharply for the campaign. For this he is entitled to the credit everywhere given to honest convictions and the full candor and courage of them."

The Republican papers argue that Judge Parker did not intend to let his position be known, but was "smoked out" by the New York *World* (Dem.) and other persistent inquirers. And now that he has ranged himself with the anti-imperialists, the Republican press regard his defeat as sure. Thus the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"On this extraordinary letter two observations are to be made. The first relates to its revelation of the candidate. The very fact of the letter is a confession of the necessity of an explanation. Why should a candidate find it necessary to explain himself after he has spoken? Why should he have used such ambiguous language as to leave his meaning in doubt? If he had positive convictions on the subject, why was he unable to express them? If, on the other hand, he meant to evade a distinct expression, what shall be said of his public candor and honesty? The conviction is irresistible that he hoped to satisfy those who are for holding the Philippines without offending those who are for immediate withdrawal. In other words, he was facing both ways, and this is the gravest impeachment of his candidacy which has been made. However men may differ about his final conclusion, his equivocal

faith, and there will be an end of tranquillity and of all well-ordered liberty which we now are attempting to build up and secure.

"One would think, in reading the letter of Judge Parker, that we had denied the rights of life, liberty, and property to the Philippine people. It is not true. By an act of Congress those rights are secured, and they are actually secured to them under the Philippine government."

OUR PART IN KEEPING CHINA NEUTRAL.

WITH Japan and Russia each accusing the other of violating China's neutrality, it begins to look to some of our papers as if the neutrality of that empire, so diplomatically guarded by Secretary Hay in his circular note of last February, exists more in theory than in fact. To Japan, according to an official statement, it appears that "China's neutrality is imperfect, and applicable only to those places which are not occupied by the armed forces of either belligerent." Or, as one of our papers remarks, the laws of neutrality in China exist only where they are not needed. To Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, it appears that "the grand scheme of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, to insure the neutrality of China, has gone to wreck." All this doubt of China's neutrality has developed from the presence of Russian ships in Chinese harbors and the threats of the Japanese to enter and sink them. According to the Russian theory, the neutrality of China was violated and wrecked when the Japanese entered the harbor of Chefoo and "cut out" the Russian destroyer *Ryeshitelni*; according to the Japanese theory, it has been violated by the maintenance of wireless communication between Port Arthur and Chefoo, and by the long shelter given the Russian gunboat *Mandjur* early in the war before it was disarmed, and the similar shelter given to the *Askold* and the *Grozovoi* at Shanghai. The importance of these claims lies in the possibility that one side or the other may make them the basis for plundering China.

No little stir was made on August 22 by the news that Admiral Stirling had prevented a Japanese destroyer from attacking the *Askold* in the harbor of Shanghai by placing the destroyer *Chauncey* between the belligerents. Near the *Askold* was a Standard Oil warehouse, valued, with its contents, at \$1,000,000, and some thought the *Chauncey* may have been protecting that, but announcement was promptly made at Washington that the presence of the destroyer at that particularly interesting spot was merely a coincidence. If so, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, the coinci-

dence was "opportune" and "very singular." A few days later the Russian vessels lowered their flags and disarmed. The Baltimore *Sun* observes:

"It is gratifying to learn that Uncle Sam will not undertake single-handed the duty of making Russia and Japan respect China's neutrality. There is no reason why we should 'butt in' when other Powers hold aloof—not even to do a friendly service to the oil king. Mr. Rockefeller has wealth enough to maintain a stronger fleet than that of either Russia or Japan. He is no third-rate Power, but a 'world power' of the first class. Let him get into the fray if he wants to. Let him enforce the neutrality of China if his profits in the Celestial Empire warrant him putting a fleet in commission and protecting China and upholding the honor of the Standard Oil Company's flag."

The Philadelphia *Press* believes that Japan, by its raid into Chefoo harbor and its attack on the Russian ships at Chemulpo, put itself in the wrong. It says:

"The current violation of neutrality by Japan [at Chefoo], it must be remembered, is not the first. Various lesser causes, the helpless condition of Korea and the practical control of the Korean Government by Japan diminished criticism, but the attack on the *Variag* at Chemulpo was also an infraction of neutral waters. It came before a declaration of war and was open to objections to which the torpedo-boat attack was not liable. It was an unquestionable, if technical, violation of the neutral asylum of a nation which, however weak, Japan had made independent and recognized as such.

"This violation passed without protest. It is succeeded by another more serious. It is in all views a most serious error on the part of Japan. It displays a repeated, one might almost say a settled, disregard of neutral rights. It treats marine asylum with flagitious disregard. It departs from settled precedent and accepted international law. It raises the double issue of the neutrality of China and the capacity of the Chinese Government to protect its ports and territory against violation by either belligerent. If Japan can violate this neutrality at one point, Russia may at another. The entire value of neutrality to other nations and at law lies in the nature of things in its inviolability."

Most of our papers, however, consider Russia the greater sinner in this matter. To quote from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"So far the most conspicuous characteristic of Russian policy has been the old familiar one of arrogant disregard for the sovereignty of China. The war had hardly begun before Russia was a party to a flagrant disregard of the neutrality of China in keeping



"ME ALLEE SAMEE VELLY MUCH NEUTTAL."
—Rehe in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.



LITTLE JAP—"Chinee, somebody in your tub!"
—Mahony in the Washington Evening Star.

OLD CHINA IN HOT WATER.

the gunboat *Mandjur* at Shanghai, without being disarmed, long after the permissible twenty-four hours. An equally cynical disregard for Chinese authority has been shown in the case of the Russian protected cruiser *Askold* and the destroyer *Grozovoi*, now at Shanghai. There is obvious justice in the determination of the Japanese Government to take independent action should China prove too weak to compel Russia to respect her neutrality in Shanghai or elsewhere. It is evident that Russia is not fulfilling in good faith the terms and conditions of the engagement entered into on the nineteenth of February, and Japan is clearly absolved from further respect to her part of the engagement. It is a very transparent pretense on the part of the Russian Foreign Office to characterize the protest of Japan as a political move more than a military move, 'the purpose of which is to overawe the Peking Government and to compel it henceforth to turn a deaf ear to Russia, and to recognize Japan as the dominant Power in the Far East.' As the rest of the world regards the matter, the duty of Russia is as simple as it is obvious, and if her complaint against Japan is to receive any consideration, she must come into court with clean hands."

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE SUBWAY TAVERN.

EXPERT opinions on the refined and idealized saloon opened by Bishop Potter in New York on August 2 are now at hand from such authorities as the Prohibitionist *New Voice* (Chicago), several liquor journals, the Sing Sing prison *Star of Hope*, and "Mr. Dooley." The last-named authority, after discussing at length the claim that drink is "a nicissry evil," reaches the conclusion that "if it's an evil to a man, it's not nicissry; an' if it's nicissry, it's not an evil." *The New Voice*, which considers the new saloon a wolf in sheep's clothing, declares that in singing the doxology in such a place the bishop was "praising God for hell." The liquor journals, however, approve the enterprise heartily. The bishop may "meet with scorn and obloquy from unbalanced reformers," says *Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Whisky and Wine Market* (Chicago), "but he can afford to overlook these and go on his course serenely, content to suffer for his well-meant efforts." He represents, the same authority assures us, "the highest ideals of practical religion, sound ethics, and upright citizenship." But in *The Star of Hope*, published in Sing Sing prison, the editor in chief expresses the opinion that the new tavern, with its stamp of clerical approval, "must greatly increase drunkenness and its attendant crimes." He writes:

"The fact is, there have been more good lives spoiled in a single

'comfortable,' 'homelike,' 'respectable' saloon than in a score of dives. Prisons and jails are full of men who can exactly trace their present wretched estate to liquor, and perhaps a large majority of these can truthfully say that they never took a drink in a disreputable place. The vile haunts where liquor is sold are frequented by only the naturally depraved or those whose misery has been made complete in the 'respectable' saloon; but the 'swell' cafes, the 'old-fashioned Henglish hinns,' the cozy 'taverns,' and 'poor men's clubs' are sought by those whose natural character is for decency, but who don't maintain such a character for a great while after tying up to the liquor habit.

"There can be no possible doubt of the sincere intention of the estimable gentlemen who advocated in so novel a manner a patronage of the Subway Tavern; but so far as consequences are concerned they might as well have been actuated by the basest of motives, for it is a self-evident proposition that the sanctified Subway Tavern will not at all diminish the number of people who drink and who drink until they can drink no more, but that, on the other hand, its consecration will be a license to very many heretofore abstemious persons, and it would seem certain that his seal of clerical approval upon a truly terrifying evil must greatly increase drunkenness and its attendant crimes.

"Every one is bound to look at all matters as they reflect his own condition, and when a man is serving a term of life imprisonment for a crime committed while rendered practically irresponsible by liquor—as is the case with some of our number—he can but wonder at the strangeness of things when he reads that one strenuous divine of New York unhesitatingly acknowledges that he takes a drink 'whenever he feels like it,' and another joins in the singing of the Doxology at the opening of a saloon."

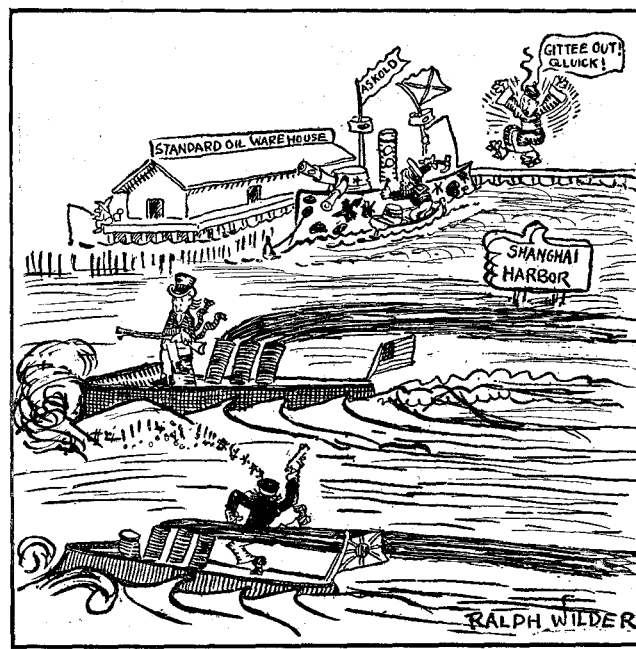
Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular (New York) commends the bishop in the following editorial:

"It is all very well for the extremists to point to the evils of excessive drinking and to cry out against the use of alcohol in any form, but they leave out of consideration the fact that most men will drink, if not openly then in secret, if not in one place then in another. In fact, these very extremists have made the saloon of to-day what, in many cases, it unfortunately is. They have stigmatized the seller of liquors, they have placed embarrassing and prohibitive laws upon the statute-books and have driven, in many localities, the sellers to a violation of law in order to supply an imperative demand which would find its supply, if not from them, then from some other source.

"Is it a cause for wonder then, that far-seeing men like Bishop Potter, who understand human nature, should endeavor to find some way to mitigate the evil or that they should lend themselves to a cause which they believe makes for the better; that they

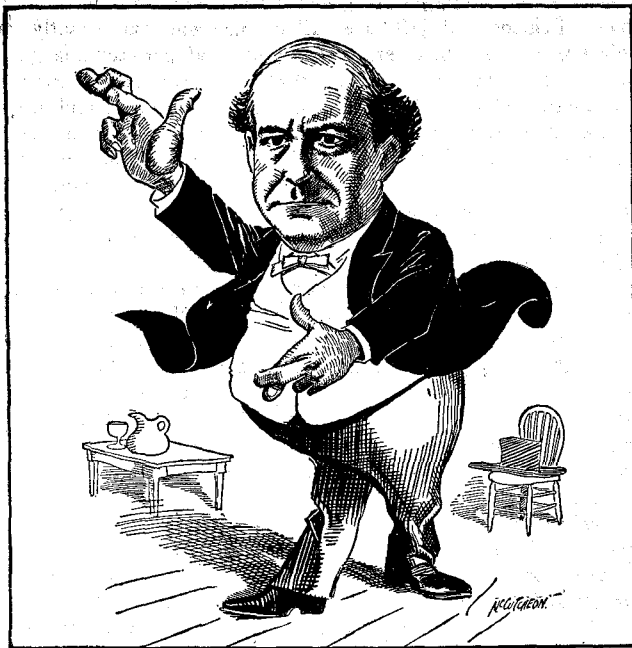


"HOLD ON THERE!"
—McWhorter in the *St. Paul Dispatch*.



SCENE AT SHANGHAI ON AUGUST 21, AS IMAGINED BY WILDER IN THE
CHICAGO Record-Herald.

PROTECTING FREE TRADE.



MR. BRYAN WILL SPEAK FOR JUDGE PARKER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.



G. O. P.—“You are a nice, good boy, Tommy.”
—Maybell in the Brooklyn Eagle.

HELPING HANDS FOR THE G. O. P.

should try to surround the sale of alcoholic beverages with the most cheerful and least harmful conditions?

“It is our firm belief that if the saloon were a place where a man might take his family, where one found recreation and amusement while taking his drink, and where the surroundings were such as had a tendency to elevate and educate, there would shortly be no more complaint against the saloon from any responsible source. Our friends the prohibitionists thrive and wax strong upon the present evils of the saloon, and the surest way to discomfit them is to eliminate these evils and toward this end the Subway Tavern, with the approbation of Bishop Potter, has taken a long step.”

DEMOCRATIC DRIFT TO WATSON.

THE Republican papers are predicting that a considerable fraction of the radical element in the Democratic party will vote for Watson, the Populist candidate, on the ground that Parker represents the Wall Street or corporation interests. When Mr. Watson spoke in Cooper Union, in New York City, on August 18, the Hearst papers urged their readers to be present, and the hall was crowded with men who cheered the Populist candidate to the echo. The meeting was more elaborately reported in the Hearst papers than in any other, and it is said on good authority that Arthur Brisbane, editor of the *American* and *Evening Journal*, intends to vote for Watson. Now if a large movement of Democratic radicals to Watson develops in New York, the Republican press argue, the defection may land the State squarely in the Republican column, and it seems to be generally felt that without New York the Democrats can not win. Hence the importance of this “drift.” In 1892, the last campaign before the Democratic-Populist fusion, the Populist vote in New York State was 16,429, enough to decide the day in a close election like that of 1902, for instance, when Odell was elected governor by 8,803 plurality. There is some expectation that the Democratic national committee will bring Mr. Bryan to New York to speak, to counteract the Watson influence; but it is suggested that Mr. Bryan might offend more conservatives than he would attract radicals.

The New York *Sun* figures out the situation as follows:

“The reported intention of the Populist party to conduct a vigorous canvass in the State of New York may have important political consequences. Mr. Watson, its candidate for President, is a much stronger and more engaging personality than was Weaver, its

candidate in 1892. He will be one of the most effective speakers on the stump in this campaign.

“In 1892 the Populist party cast more than a million votes, but in 1896 and 1900 these votes went over to Mr. Bryan. Its strength as an independent party in 1892 was in the South and the far Western States almost wholly. In the New England States and in New York and New Jersey its total poll was only 24,042 votes, of which more than two-thirds, or 16,430, were in New York alone. That is a number not far short of the 17,786 plurality by which Mr. Roosevelt was elected governor in 1898. It is equal to nearly twice the 8,803 plurality which Odell obtained in 1902.

“It seems to be reasonable to assume that Mr. Watson will poll as many votes as his party received in 1892, if not many more. In the first place, as we have said, he is a far more striking personality than was Mr. Weaver, the last Populist candidate, and a far more engaging and effective campaigner.

“The Democratic party, too, is very much in confusion in these days. The distinctively Bryanite, or Populist, element are not happy under a condition of things which has brought back the gold Democrats, by whom they are treated as political lunatics, and enough of them are likely to throw off association with these critics to give Watson many votes.

“Watson opened his campaign at Cooper Union in a very telling way, and the possible effects of talk like that of his speech are causing trouble to the Parker managers. The conviction to which he appeals burned intensely only four years ago, and it can not have died out wholly since then. The great problem of the Parker campaign is right there.”

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.) accuses Mr. Watson of being a “Republican stalking-horse.” It says:

“Whether Mr. Watson is conscious of it or not, he will go into history as the Republican stalking-horse of this campaign. Of course the Georgian has his friends and admirers, and no one can doubt his ability as a stump speaker and campaigner, but this latter fact makes him all the more valuable to those who expect to profit this year by his talents recklessly injected into a campaign of hope for the South.

“We all have our weak sides and our inconstant moods, but Mr. Watson presents to his brethren of the South as painful an exhibition of inconsistency as one could expect to find in any man.

“Upon the testimony of a dead negro, with no collateral evidence, how he labored last spring to fasten the brand of social equality on Grover Cleveland! And now, in the face of certain things known by all men, hear him praise Roosevelt!

“These things, we repeat, at least incidentally uncover the Republican program, and the Democratic managers being forewarned are forearmed. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst, if they should care to do so, and if there is any real danger in it, can upset this program.”

OUR NATIONAL TOLERATION OF CRIME.

THERE is an ancient joke whose long life has hung upon the extreme of absurdity which it has hitherto been supposed to present: A man convicted of the murder of his aged parents is asked by the judge the formal question if he has anything to say before judgment is passed upon him. He replies, with a burst of tears: "Nothing, except that I hope your honor won't be too hard upon a poor orphan!"

To many thoughtful observers of social tendencies in America the humor of this story has lost the saving salt of its extravagance and soured into a mordant satire of actual conditions. Thus Mr. Frederick Bausman, of Seattle, Wash., in an article called "The Cause of Crime in the United States," appearing in the latest number of *The American Law Review*, instances as an example of the popular sentimental attitude toward convicted criminals the recent case of a pardon granted to a wife murderer on the petition of his little daughter, and sarcastically observes:

"You see, had he got his deserts by hanging, she would have had neither father nor mother! Irresistible sentimentality! No matter about society. The dear little girl must have the comfort of a murderer's company and care."

It is in this "silly, vicious sympathy" that Mr. Bausman finds the chief cause of the alarming increase in recent years of crimes of violence in this country. He denies that this increase is due to the United States being "a new country with wild tracts of land favorable to the escape of criminals." "Nonsense," he says. "These violent crimes occur in our most thickly settled States. Besides, if we turn our eyes to Canada, we may ask how often a train is stopped by robbers in the Dominion? How often do we hear of red-handed crimes in the most thinly-settled portion of that region? Canada has its 'Wild West,' but the train bandits of the American side let the Canadian Pacific Railway alone."

He continues in the same strain:

"But ours is so young a government? We have not had time! Why, the truth is, we are infinitely worse now than when we were much younger, and that the growth of crime has increased faster with our increase of population and with the growth of our large cities than in other countries of equal rank, in which cities are much more populous and poverty greater."

"The fact is, the cause of crime among us is not defective laws, but a temperament unknown to our forefathers, a new racial tendency, to tolerate crime as well as to find excuses for it. Our present way of treating crime is not only recent, but springs from the people themselves."

After recounting a number of recent cases where popular sentimentality, mis-called sentiment, had, in his opinion, caused an outrageous miscarriage of justice—the pardon of an embezzler because his little boy wrote "such a sweet letter to the governor"; the acquittal of a wife murderer on his plea that "he had drunk himself into a state of (temporary) mania, for which there was no cure except slaying his wife," etc., etc.—Mr. Bausman cites as an illustration of the difference between the British and American temperament on the question of legal punishment, the Maybrick case, now occupying such a prominent position in American interest, owing to the recent release on ticket of leave by the British Government of the convicted principal, and her present visit to this country to recover an alleged inheritance. He says:

"All America is incensed with the English because this woman was not pardoned, or, at any rate, not pardoned long ago. They can not understand the stubbornness of the English. If it were possible to impute it to unfriendly national motives, probably we would do so. That, however, is impossible. The English are not only friendly toward us, but manifestly desiring to show friendship toward us. If it were possible either to impute it to a cold-blooded turn of mind among the British, perhaps we would do so. But no, they are a reasonably humane people. They are, besides, a people, as every lover of sport knows, preeminent for their love of

fair play. Above all things, they are a race who have preserved the liberty of the individual against a long succession of kings. What is the reason, then, that they would not hear to the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick? The reason is plain. The English say in effect: 'We have a rule in this country of giving every man a trial by jury for his life in open court, and at the expense of the crown. He is attended by counsel and guarded by everything which has protected and promoted constitutional liberty among us. When he is convicted, however, the thing is at an end. It may be in particular cases that harm has occurred, but it will not do to open these questions. Severity must be the rule, lenity an almost impossible exception.'

Mr. Bausman finds, as the result of this attitude of the British public, "that in the great city of London last year, in spite of all its poverty, there were committed but thirteen murders," and that eleven of the perpetrators were hung. In contrast to this, he points to the thousands of cases of unpunished homicides in this country, and to its record of ninety-six lynchings a year, a number the smallness of which some sociologists say is a matter for national congratulation.

"After long reflection," Mr. Bausman concludes as follows:

"First. However more recent years compare with each other in this respect, the change has been awful from the behavior of our colonial ancestors, as to violent crimes, the severity and certainty of punishment, and as to lynching.

"Second. That under the same common law and jury system violent crime has been successfully repressed within the most thinly settled English dominions, while with us it has undoubtedly grown out of all proportion since our colonial days, and since the first half-century of the republic.

"Third. That the bar and the bench, while they have a good deal on this score to answer for, have been as much affected by the general tolerance of crime as it has been affected by them.

"Fourth. That a change has gradually occurred, bringing with it the tendencies of the Latin races, to be corrected only by extraordinary moral reflection by our people.

"Fifth. That few changes in our laws are required, and that until general sentiment is changed, any antidote by statute would be useless, because it would be either neglected entirely or interpreted away."

A Pennsylvania "Exhibit."—Pennsylvania has long been known to fame, in the newspapers and magazines, for its superior brand of political graft. New evidence as to the extent of this corruption has just been furnished by the Philadelphia *North American* in its exposé of the agricultural exhibit in the State Building at the St. Louis Exposition. This exhibit, according to that paper, was a fraud of the most vulgar sort. The enormous farming and milling interests of the State, says *The North American*, have been practically ignored. Exhibits contributed on request by farmers were neglected, and where glowing pyramids of grain and fruit might have been shown "there stood an array of liquors and patented breakfast foods, not one of which was produced within the borders of the State." The seed display consisted of \$17.60 worth of seeds grown in Missouri and bought in a St. Louis store. While \$15,000 was appropriated and ostensibly spent for the exhibit, it is said that the display shows the expenditure of only a small fraction of the sum.

"The performance," says the Boston *Herald*, "is thoroughly characteristic of Pennsylvania politicians. Certainly it is dishonest, dirty, contemptible graft. But what else could have been expected? Like Tweed, they are not in politics for their health. Like Croker, they work for their pockets all the time." *The North American* comments:

"Political graft in Pennsylvania has long been recognized as superior to that practised in any other State. Magnificent in its scope, fascinating in its utter meanness and shamelessness, all-pervading in its operations, machine graft in this Commonwealth has passed beyond the reach of competition. For pure boodling and robust corruption Missouri, perhaps, takes the palm; but even

the experts of that State can not begin to rival the local product in handling petty graft.

"Nowhere but here, we believe, could men be found brazen enough and contemptible enough to perpetrate such an impudent fraud as the Pennsylvania 'agricultural' exhibit at the World's Fair. Men elsewhere are base enough to rob the public; but the worst of them would resent, we think, a proposition that they should make an elaborate exhibition of the scheme, and expose their State to the derision of the whole country for the sake of a few dollars."

THE SOUTH AND THE CONSTITUTION.

THE favorite Republican comment on the formation of Democratic "Constitution clubs," and the favorite reply to Judge Parker's words on the Constitution has been the allegation that the bulk of the Democratic party, located in the South, is engaged



HERE AND THERE.
UPHOLDING THE CONSTITUTION.

—The New York Press.

in a great conspiracy to nullify the Fourteenth Amendment by barring the negroes from the polls. We quoted the Brooklyn Times (Rep.) recently as saying that if the Southern States "would consent for this occasion only to obey the Constitution of the United States and allow all of their native-born citizens, unconvicted of crime, to exercise the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution," Judge Parker's nomination "would be a useless farce, of no more practical utility than a Prohibition nomination," and "if he should even now pledge himself, if elected, to enforce the Constitution in its entirety in every State in the Union, ways and means would speedily be found even now to force him off the ticket." The accompanying cartoon from the New York Press (Rep.), expressing a similar idea, has stirred the indignation of the Houston Chronicle (Dem.), which calls it "a deliberate lie, and a foul and baseless libel. The Chronicle goes on:

"Every negro in the South who possesses the constitutional qualifications of a voter will be permitted to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors next November as freely as if he lived in New York—and his vote will be counted as cast.

"There can be no purpose in preventing the negro from voting, for in no State in the South are there enough qualified negro voters to affect the result.

"In every test case all the constitutional amendments and laws relating to suffrage passed by the Southern States have been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States not to be in violation of the federal Constitution, but to be within the power of the States to enact, as a legitimate exercise of their sovereign

power to regulate the privilege of suffrage within their own borders.

"If any negro is kept from the ballot-box in the South, he is not so kept by means of a gun, but by the means of legislation which applies to many white men, and which has received as to its regularity, validity, and constitutionality the seal of the approval of that supreme tribunal to the decrees of which every patriotic American is ready to bow in submission. When *The Press* says, through the medium of its crude and libelous cartoon, that the South tramples on the Constitution its utterances can not be attributed to ignorance of recent and notorious judicial decisions, but must have been born of inexcusable mendacity."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Most campaign guns are smooth bores.—*The Washington Post*.

CANDIDATE DAVIS is probably attending the dances just to show that his legs are still of the same length.—*The Washington Post*.

THE hot-weather resorts are frightened by the chilling announcement that Senator Fairbanks is to tour the country.—*The Baltimore Sun*.

From this distance it appears to us that General Kuropatkin would show great strategy by making a forced march to The Hague.—*The Columbia State*.

WE gather that Vladivostok is at present the safest place in the Orient. At least report says that Viceroy Alexeieff has started for there.—*The Houston Post*.

EVERYBODY would be satisfied to let Admiral Schley have the credit of the Santiago victory if he would quit telling us about it.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

As Thomas W. Lawson proceeds with his story on "Frenzied Finance" the impression grows that Mr. Lawson is more frenzied than his finance.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean*.

THE steerage rate from Europe to this country has been cut to \$7.50, but still the immigrants are hanging back, probably for a trading-stamp inducement.—*The Denver Republican*.

THE regular manner in which Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Parker are now attending church recalls the boys who were always so good just before the Sunday-school picnic.—*The Baltimore Sun*.

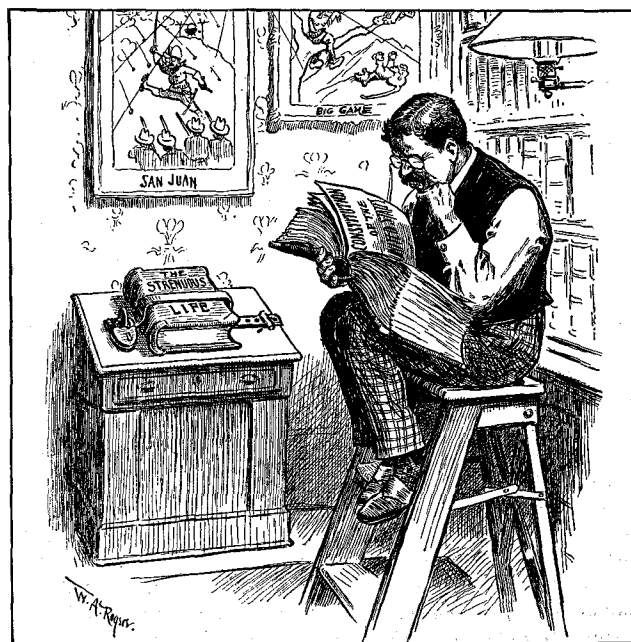
"DEMOCRATIC Presidents never die in office," said John Sharp Williams in breaking the news to Grandpa Davis. He might have added that few lived there.—*The Chicago Evening Post*.

MR. ADDICKS claims that hundreds of babies have been named after him in Delaware. This is a matter for reform that ought to have serious consideration at the next mothers' congress.—*The Washington Star*.

AT SHANGHAI.—Did the Standard Oil Company take due reflection before appealing to the United States Government for protection? That would imply that it considers itself amenable to American laws.—*The Pittsburg Despatch*.

THE Brooklyn Eagle editorializes "Intellect in the Brutes," and instances a horse in Berlin that can distinguish colors. There are brutes in Georgia who can distinguish colors, but they don't do it through their intellect.—*The Boston Transcript*.

Now that the Republican campaign managers are printing 250,000 copies of Bryan's remarks on Parker's nomination, to be circulated in the West, it looks as if they were crediting him with having more influence than they were willing to admit a few weeks ago.—*The Boston Herald*.



"WITH ALL HIS FAULTS WE LOVE HIM—STILL" (*The Sun*).
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE DESPONDENT SITUATION OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

MR. DAVID BELASCO, the well-known theatrical manager and dramatist, has an article in *The Smart Set* (September) which embodies decidedly gloomy views regarding the present condition of the American stage. Writing as an "independent" in management, with "an experience of thirty years in theatrical matters," he says: "It would take an optimist indeed, and a base prevaricator at that, to throw a roseate hue over the theatrical situation in America as it stands at the present time." He continues:

"No better illustration of the despondent situation of the stage to-day could be given than the state of mingled panic and pandemonium which actors and managers alike are in at the present time—the eve of a new season which contains a Presidential election, a period which has always proved disastrous to theatricals. The managers, with ten theaters on their hands where they had one formerly, are panic-stricken at the paucity of attractions, and the actors who formerly were accustomed to sign their contracts early in June for the new season find themselves at large in shoals, with little prospect of any engagement until after the Presidential contest is over and the country has settled down again to the even tenor of its theater-going way. One of the most prominent managers in this country, who has been in the habit of sending out from twenty to thirty companies every season, recently announced that for the future he intends to engage actors for the run of a play only. To the actors this means a tremendous difference, of course, but even that seems by comparison a detail to the crucial situation which stares the manager in the face. The goose that laid the golden egg is at its last gasp."

Proceeding to an analysis of the present situation, Mr. Belasco emphasizes the "almost total failure" of the foreign play-market during the past two years. "Some years ago," he says, "in an attempt to corner the foreign play-market, an American manager made the fatal mistake of putting nearly all the foreign playwrights under contract. Worse than that, he paid liberal sums in advance for the option on all their dramatic output." The result of this policy has been a flood of plays far below the standard of their authors' best work. American managers, after "the bitter experience of last winter," are "chary of producing plays which have not made enduring successes abroad. And the real hits of the past season in London and Paris could easily be counted on the fingers of one hand." Mr. Belasco says further:

"To my mind the most hopeful feature of the theatrical situation in America is the great spirit of independence and discrimination which the public has shown lately with regard to theatrical attractions. For the managers, to be sure, it has been a bitter experience; but it has taught them, I think, a much-needed lesson. They realize that the public is no longer to be taken in by 'flub-dub'; the bitter truth has been borne in on many of us that the dear old public will no longer swallow buncombe whole. For four or five years the country enjoyed a period of exceptional prosperity. The people were more or less theater-mad. Plays good, bad, and indifferent attracted large audiences, their managers made money hand over fist. But with last season the tide turned.

"The first victim, and the one that most richly deserved its fate, was the badly dramatized novel. The public absolutely refused to swallow any more of these crude and inchoate concoctions dra-

matized overnight and literally chucked upon the stage after a couple of weeks' rehearsals.

"The next in line to suffer was the made-to-order star—the man or woman who, after one or two successes in leading rôles, suddenly blossomed out as a would-be arc-light in the theatrical firmament.

"If the past disastrous season has done nothing else, it has at least reduced these two theatrical impositions to their proper level. And I make this statement in all kindness, too, for no one knows better than I of the ceaseless toil, the unselfish devotion, the indomitable perseverance, and the heart-breaking setbacks which many actresses and some few actors are experiencing in their sincere struggles to reach the top of the ladder and to maintain their position there."

Commercialism, says Mr. Belasco, in conclusion, must be held chiefly responsible for the deplorable condition of the American drama:

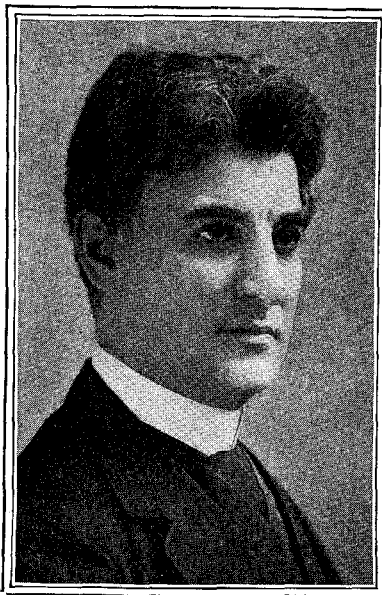
"The stage in America to-day is stagnant on account of the commercial spirit which has been introduced into its dealings during the last six or seven years. No one appreciates and deplores this fact more than the actors themselves—and no one—more's the pity—is so afraid to say so. If the actors are under a yoke of commercial tyranny to-day, they have themselves to blame for it. There was a time seven years ago, when the theatrical syndicate was first formed, that Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Nat Goodwin, Richard Mansfield, Francis Wilson, and W. H. Crane, by merely standing shoulder to shoulder, could have nipped the scheme in its bud. To-day, much as any of them privately and unofficially may bemoan this fact, there isn't one of them who doesn't jump when the syndicate pulls the string. For all the independence which these actors and their managers now assert, they might be so many inanimate displays in the window of a department store, and, as a matter of fact, their artistic careers are now run almost entirely on department-store methods.

"The independent manager who dares to make a production on his own account is now almost as extinct as the dodo bird. No matter how great a success his play may prove in New York, unless he concedes to the demands of the syndicate's booking agents his chances for success on the road are absolutely nil. Five years ago there were at least fifteen or twenty managers in the habit of bringing out from two to three independent productions every year. Where are they to-day? Either in retirement, in bankruptcy, or filling subordinate positions in the syndicate employ.

"Understand me, as a manager I can be quite as commercial as any one else. No one in the business is more eager to draw audiences to his theaters than I am; no one, I take it, is more desirous of gathering in phenomenal box-office receipts; but when the day ever dawns that I am compelled either by misfortune or the syndicate to regard my theater, my productions, and my stars purely as commercial commodities, then I shall at least seek the seclusion which some other line of commercial industry might grant me. Under such conditions the theatrical game would scarcely be worth the scandal."

Still Another Artificial Language.—The want of success attending the various artificial "international" languages—even the best of them, such as "Esperanto"—does not seem to have dampened the ardor of the linguistic inventor. The latest attempt in this direction seems to be "Spokil," a tongue devised by Dr. A. Nicolas, a French physician, whose grammar and dictionary have just appeared in Paris in a volume of two hundred and seventy-two pages. A reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* says of it:

"Spokil . . . belongs to the class of so-called philosophic or



DAVID BELASCO,

Who declares that American actors and managers face the coming dramatic season in a state of "mingled panic and pandemonium."

interpretative languages, where the words are formed according to their meaning, where the expression defines the thought, differing in this from languages formed of words taken arbitrarily from other tongues . . . and more or less modified in the transfer.

"For example, 'thirst' is *drava* in Spokil—formed of the 'symbol' *dr*, which signifies 'water,' of the root *av*, 'need,' and of the characteristic substantive ending *a*. Accordingly, knowing that *br* in Spokil 'symbolizes' food, and *s* knowledge, we understand, no matter what may be our nationality, the words *brava*, 'hunger,' *savo*, 'curious' (*o* being the characteristic adjective ending), and we shall be able to form them ourselves when we need them.

"Likewise, in Spokil, knowing that the words 'large,' 'wide,' 'big,' 'long,' 'thick,' are rendered by *alpo*, *alko*, *aljo*, *also*, *alto*, we know that, *ulpo*, *ulko*, *uljo*, *ulso*, *ulto*, mean 'small,' 'narrow,' 'little,' 'short,' and 'thin,' for the vowel *u* 'contrasts' in Spokil with the vowel *a*. The consonants *m* and *n* are also 'contrastive' in Spokil.

"To form its words, Spokil has need of only 128 consonant sounds, simple or associated in euphonic combinations and taken from our alphabet, and of 19 simple or double vowels. Nevertheless, this language adopts certain of its words from foreign languages.

"We consider that this language, which is less easy than Esperanto, has no future before it, any more than a very great number of previous abortive attempts. Besides, since a convenient language tends to-day to become truly international, all efforts, to be fertile, should converge in this direction, and the need of Spokil is not apparent."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PETRARCH ACCORDING TO ITALIAN CRITICS.

THE centenary of Petrarch has excited great enthusiasm among French, as well as Italian, critics, and the July issue of the *Revista d'Italia* (Rome) contains no less than twelve articles on the Italian poet. "Amid the many changes in literary and educational ideals which are constantly taking place, the art of Petrarch still survives with unimpaired luster," says Arturo Farinelli in the review mentioned; "it lives with the same attraction, and even fascination, for humanity which it exercised during the poet's lifetime." The same writer continues:

"To the solitary heights on which Dante made his home, Petrarch never attained nor even aspired; he knew nothing of those flights which cause the common brain to reel; he did not possess the Titanic ardor, impetuosity, and vigor of his mighty predecessor. It is only just, however, to admit that in his glowing imagination the dreams of heroic times assume the aspect of reality; he seems to enter into the very soul of the triumphant Romans whom he describes, and actually identifies himself with Scipio. But such swift dreams change and dissolve; the heroic visionary feels himself in reality a man; with all the foibles and frailties, the exquisite sensibility, the life-weariness, the melancholy, the tearfulness and sorrow which belong to our own time."

Cesare de Lollis contributes a curious and interesting article in which he traces Leopardi's indebtedness to Petrarch; "and yet," he concludes, "I find that the superficial resemblances between the work of Leopardi and that of Petrarch spring really from the harmony of spirit which existed between them. These imitations have the singular merit of reproducing the heart and soul of Petrarch by piercing through the framework of fastidious elegance and artistic form in which that poet sometimes almost concealed them. Other imitators of Petrarch, countless in number, appropriated his ideas and exaggerated them almost beyond recognition." Leopardi imbibed his spirit. Ildebrando Della Giovanna writes as follows:

"Petrarch was seventeen years old when Dante died; yet one might say that the poets were separated by centuries of time, so different are their style of thought and feeling, their use of Latin

and of the vulgar tongue, their favorite studies—in fact, all that constitutes the special quality of their poetic work and the vicissitudes of their literary life. With Dante the Middle Ages reached their close. He is the great poet not only of the Middle Ages, but of all time. He is always the poet of the past and of the future, as far as relates to those worlds of the imagination in which the human mind seeks refuge from weariness of the present; hence the long study and the great love which in every sane age have been lavished upon his works. Petrarch opens up the modern age, and among the poets of the early Renaissance he is the most modern, the nearest to our own time, and as he questions, examines, and records the emotions of his soul, reveals its inmost struggles, its self-torturing passions, its stubborn conflict, he seems to be a contemporary of Goethe, Byron, Leopardi, and De Musset." —*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

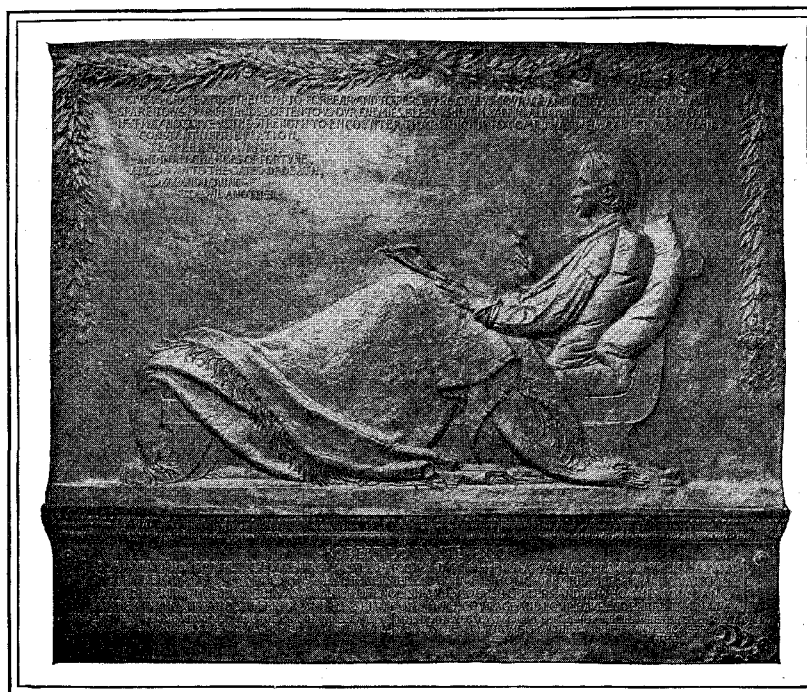
THE STEVENSON MEMORIAL IN EDINBURGH.

A BRONZE tablet, designed by Augustus St. Gaudens in memory of Robert Louis Stevenson, was recently unveiled in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The honors of the occasion were shared by Lord Rosebery and Mr. Sidney Colvin, both of whom laid stress on Stevenson's growing influence. Lord Rosebery described the tablet as "a memorial of a man of genius by a man of genius," but he hinted that there were nobler and more permanent monuments than those of bronze and stone. He referred to "the magnificent edition of Stevenson's writings, so beautiful in outward shape and in inward substance, that remains an almost unparalleled memorial of a great man of genius"; and suggested that a school had been founded "in the infinite number of readers and almost idolaters of his books that exist throughout the world."

The new tablet is described as follows in the *New York Tribune*:

"This bronze is valued not simply because it commemorates the romancer just where it is most appropriate that he should be commemorated, in the city of his birth, but because it is one of the finest works of one of the greatest living sculptors.

"Mr. St. Gaudens first undertook to portray his friend many years ago. When Stevenson was kept for a time in New York by illness, on his way to the Adirondacks, he gave the sculptor several sittings, and the head and shoulders of the well-known circular relief were modeled at that time. The hands Mr. St. Gaudens studied later, taking casts of them just before the author departed



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

(From the bronze tablet of Augustus St. Gaudens in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.)

for Samoa. When the Edinburgh memorial was proposed, he, of course, used the circular relief as the basis of his new work, but, in modeling the portrait over again in Paris four years ago, he gave it the freshness and charm of an almost totally new scheme. It is interesting to know that, with characteristic devotion to his ideal, the sculptor, being dissatisfied with details in this second relief, rejected the bronze which was cast in Paris and proceeded to remodel the work. Now he has let it go from under his hands, and at the right moment, for no one would have this beautiful bronze changed.

"Its beauty resides, in the first place, in the design and modeling. The disposition of the figure, the character and the placing of the inscriptions, and the decorative factors are altogether felicitous, and in the handling of the contours and surfaces of the memorial Mr. St. Gaudens has done some of his subtlest work. But this is, furthermore, admirable in that it gives us a portrait of Stevenson as true and as eloquent as it is unconventional. He was the last man in the world to have been set up for the contemplation of the ages in formal pomp. Mr. St. Gaudens avoided the mistake made in the official biography of the novelist, and represented him precisely as he was, in a really intimate mood. The bronze has distinction, and at the same time it gives us the free personal impression of Stevenson which those who knew him, loving the man as much as they admire his work, would prefer to cherish."

THE REAL MERIT OF WORDSWORTH.

IN a new manual on "The Masters of English Literature," Mr. Stephen Gwynn, the English poet and essayist, approaches the subject of Wordsworth's status with considerable caution. What he grants Wordsworth of definite merit seems to classify him as insular if not provincial. He says, in part:

"However criticism may rank his work relatively to that of his great contemporaries, it seems clear that Wordsworth is the poet who produced most effect not only on poetry, but on the whole thought of the nineteenth century. Perhaps because he differed less than the other great ones from the normal standard of Englishmen in gifts of the mind and in ideal of conduct. He was never, like Shelley, a spirit scarcely clad in flesh, fretting against the rules imposed by a world which knows well that most of its members are not moved solely by benevolence. He never possessed securely, like Keats, 'the glory of words,' the sensuous beauty of phrase; he had none of Byron's meteoric brilliance, none of Scott's narrative power or gathered riches of knowledge; in subtlety and persuasiveness of thought, as in the bewildering magic of romance, his intimate, Coleridge, far surpassed him. And yet Wordsworth's very limitations were a help rather than a hindrance to one whose avowed purpose was to make poetry out of the commonest way-side experiences of life, and with the language used in the commonest speech of men."

The essential value of Wordsworth's best verse is thus stated by Mr. Gwynn:

"There is no poet so difficult to analyze and explain; but one illuminating thing has been said about him by Mr. Raleigh: 'He had acquired an art like that of the naturalist, the art of remaining perfectly motionless until the wild and timid creatures of his mind came up about him.' His poetry is spun of emotions so deep and so diffusive—like the joy of lying in sunshine—that they can hardly be focused into expression. Spectacles of sorrow or of hardship moved him as they moved us all, but he watched and waited till the vague pity grew into an articulate speech and revealed itself for what it is—a sense, for instance, of the far-reaching cruelty in human institutions which sends the old man out to fend off starvation by leech-gathering on the lonely moor, and of the splendor in the human soul which can bear with fortitude such a mountain of oppression. He can brood over a simple fact like that of the little child lost in the snow till he shapes it to the tale of 'Lucy Gray,' and we, following the parents on their quest, feel the very thrill of terror and of hope as they catch sight of the footprints and track them on the narrow bridge, where the trail disappears. . . . 'Lucy Gray' is perhaps Wordsworth's most perfect success in the type of poem by which he chiefly impressed and in some cases offended contemporary taste. His declared object was to

make poetry by narrating the simplest episodes in the simplest terms; and of his contribution to 'Lyrical Ballads' the majority conformed to this type. Such poems as 'We Are Seven,' 'Goody Blake and Harry Gill,' and 'The Idiot Boy' flew straight in the teeth of academic tradition. 'Peter Bell,' composed at the same date, tho not published till long after, is the extreme example, and need not be defended. Nor can it be well denied that in 'Goody Blake' both matter and manner fell perilously near puerility. . . . This is the kind of verse which moved Jeffrey, not unnaturally, to his snort of 'This will never do.'"

WHISTLER AS A PROSE WRITER.

MR. MAX BEERBOHM steps forward alone from the ranks of the critics to proclaim Whistler's immortality as a writer of prose. In the various appreciations and estimates of Whistler the artist that have appeared since his death, Whistler the writer has been practically ignored. It is well known that he left behind him two printed books, "Ten O'clock" and "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," which there has been a tendency to regard as unimportant. But Mr. Beerbohm takes a different view. Whistler, he urges, "wrote, in his way, perfectly; and his way was his own, and the secret of it has died with him." Following this, we read (*The Metropolitan Magazine*, September):

"When I dub Whistler an immortal writer, I mean precisely that so long as there are people interested in the subtler ramifications of English prose as an art, so long will there be a few constantly recurring readers of 'The Gentle Art.' There are in England, at this moment, a few people to whom prose appeals as an art. But none of them, I think, has yet done justice to Whistler's prose. None has taken it with the seriousness it deserves. I am not surprised. When a man can express himself through two media, people tend to take him lightly in his use of the medium to which he devotes the lesser time and energy, even tho he use that medium not less admirably than the other, and even tho they themselves care about it more than they care about the other. Perhaps this very preference in them creates a prejudice against the man who does not share it, and so makes them skeptical of his power. Anyhow, if Disraeli had been unable to express himself through the medium of political life, Disraeli's novels would long ago have had the due which the expert is just beginning to give him. Had Rossetti not been primarily a poet, the expert in painting would have acquired long ago his present penetration into the peculiar value of Rossetti's painting. Likewise, if Whistler had never painted a picture, and, even so, had written no more than he actually did write, this essay in appreciation would have been forestalled again and again. As it is, I am a sort of herald. And however loudly I shall blow my trumpet, not many people will believe my message. For many years to come, it will be the fashion among literary critics to pooh-pooh Whistler, the writer, as an amateur. For Whistler was primarily a painter, not less than was Rossetti primarily a poet, and Disraeli a statesman. And he will not live down quicker than they the taunt of amateurishness in his secondary art."

But Whistler the writer is not disposed of when we admit that he was an amateur, says Mr. Beerbohm:

"On the contrary, an artist with real innate talent may do, must do, more exquisite work than he could do if he were a professional. His very ignorance and tentativeness may be, must be, a means of special grace. Not knowing 'how to do things,' having no ready-made and ready-working apparatus, and being in constant fear of failure, he has to grope always in the recesses of his own soul for the best way to express his soul's meaning. He has to shift for himself, and to do his very best. Consequently, his work has a more personal and fresher quality, and a more exquisite 'finish,' than that of a professional, however finely endowed. . . ."

"It has often been said that Whistler's art was an art of evasion. But the reason of the evasion was reverence. He kept himself reverently at a distance. He knew how much he could not do; nor was he ever confident even of the things that he could do; and these things, therefore, he did superlatively well, having to grope for the means in the recesses of his soul. The particular quality

of exquisiteness and freshness that gives to all his work, whether on canvas or on stone or on copper, a distinction from and above any contemporary work and makes it dearer to our eyes and hearts, is a quality that came to him because he was an amateur, and that abided with him because he never ceased to be an amateur. He was a master through his lack of mastery. In the art of writing he was a master through his lack of mastery."

Of the curious parallel existing between the two sides of Whistler's genius we read further:

"Nothing could be more absurd than the general view of him as a masterly professional on the one side and a trifling amateur on the other. He was, certainly, a painter who wrote. But by the slightest movement of Fate's little finger he might have been a writer who painted, and this essay have been written not by me from my standpoint, but by some painter eager to suggest that Whistler's painting was a quite serious thing."



MAX BEERBOHM,

A London critic who urges Whistler's claims to literary immortality.

"Yes, that painting and that writing are marvelously akin; and such differences as you will see in them are superficial merely. I spoke of Whistler's vanity in life, and I spoke of his timidity and reverence in art. . . . Well, in his writing he displays to us his vanity; while in his painting we discern only his reverence."

In his writing, too, he displays his harshness—swoops hither and thither, a butterfly equipped with sharp little beak and talons; whereas in his painting we are conscious only of his caressing sense of beauty. But look from the writer, as shown by himself, to the means by which himself is shown. You will find that for words as for color-tones he has the same reverent care, and for phrases as for forms the same caressing sense of beauty. Fastidiousness—'daintiness,' as he would have said—dandyishness, as we might well say: by just that which marks him as a painter is he marked as a writer too. His meaning was ever ferocious; but his method, how delicate and tender! The portrait of his mother, whom he loved, was not wrought with a more loving hand than were his portraits of Mr. Harry Quilter for the *London World*."

The essential qualities of Whistler's prose style are thus described:

"Like himself, necessarily, his style was cosmopolitan and eccentric. It comprised Cockneyisms and Boweryisms and Parisian *argot* with constant reminiscences of the authorized version of the Old Testament, and with chips off Molière, and with shreds and tags of what-not snatched from a hundred and one queer corners. It was in fact an Autolyceine style. It was a style of the maddest motley, but of motley so deftly cut and fitted to the figure, and worn with such an air, as to become a gracious harmony for all beholders. After all, what matters is not so much the vocabulary as the manner in which the vocabulary is used. Whistler never failed to find the right words and the right cadence for a dignified meaning, when dignity was his aim: 'And when the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry, as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become Campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairyland is before us.' . . . That is as perfect in its dim and delicate beauty as any of his painted 'nocturnes.' But his aim was more often to pour ridicule and contempt. And herein the weirdness of his natural vocabulary, the patchiness of his reading, were of very real value to him."

Referring to "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," by means

of which Whistler "conducted his squabbles into immortality," Mr. Beerbohm says: "The letters, of course, are the best thing in the book, and the best of the letters are the briefest." This leads to some interesting generalization, from which we quote:

"An exquisite talent like Whistler's, whether in painting or in writing, is always at its best on a small scale. On a large scale it strays and is distressed. Thus the 'Ten O'Clock,' from which I took that passage about the evening mist and the riverside, does not leave me with a sense of artistic satisfaction. It lacks structure. It is not a roundly conceived whole. It is but a row of fragments. Were it otherwise, Whistler could never have written so perfectly the little letters. For no man who can finely grasp a big theme can play exquisitely round a little one."

"Nor can any man who excels in scoffing at his fellows excel also in taking abstract subjects seriously. Certainly the little letters are Whistler's passport among the elect of literature."

THE ETHICS OF SENSATIONAL FICTION.

IN England the increasing output of sensational literature is causing some alarm among the critics. Mr. Arnold Smith, a writer in *The Westminster Review* (August), regards it as a serious symptom of mental debility in the country at large. The demand for sensational fiction, he believes, is one result of the nerve-shattering conditions of modern life. Further than this, he regards the ethics which are exploited by the sensational novelist as indicative of certain tendencies of the age. The novel, he points out, has the peculiar quality of revealing its readers' tastes and the direction of their interests, "not only by its appeal to contemporary prejudice and fashion, but also, with a curious reflex action, by depicting modes of life which are foreign to their experience." Thus "the idyllic pastoral pleased the active and adventurous Elizabethans; the heroic romance rose in estimation as England became more and more prosaic after the Commonwealth; and the novel of adventure, with pages reeking with blood and slaughter, delights a generation whose occupations are mainly sedentary." According to Mr. Smith's finding, the ethics presented in contemporary sensational fiction in England are an anomalous blending of pagan and Christian elements. Says Mr. Smith:

"The old Greek ideal was, 'Love your friend and do him service, hate your enemy and do him injury'; the Christian ideal is 'Love your enemy, do good to them that hate you,' it being tacitly understood that you should love your friend as well. The modern ideal seems to be arrived at by ignoring this tacit suggestion, and combining the Christian precept with as much as possible of the heathen. Thus we get the injunction, 'Benefit your enemy and injure your friend,' which is what the hero of modern romance spends most of his time doing."

Mr. Smith writes further, in pursuance of the same theme:

"It is clear from the flood of detective stories with which we are deluged that the situation which interests, more than any other, a large section of the public, is that of the criminal fleeing from justice. The doings of the scientific murderer surpass in popularity even illustrated interviews with eminent personages. The ingenuity of these doctors and men of science with a *penchant* for poisoning people is perfectly amazing: many of the suggestions made by our writers must be of considerable use to the fraternity of rogues. It is probably by no means a cynical exaggeration to suggest that the callousness of modern sensational fiction is only a reflection of the callousness of its readers. We are too apt to assume that we are always progressing, and that humanitarian principles are the peculiar possession of our own time. The fact is that the fast-dwindling humanitarianism of to-day is a heritage from the first half of the nineteenth century; and this change, like every other symptom of public morality, is to be noted in the novel: compare the 'Frankenstein' of Mary Shelley with the Frankenstein of to-day. It is becoming infrequent for the novelist to make the traditional concession to conventional morality of bringing his criminal to justice; when he does so the punishment is miserably out of proportion to the man's crimes. This rubbish which fills our magazines and lies on every railway bookstall is a very

morbid indication of the mental health of the public. It is a direct incentive to vice and it panders to the lowest taste.

"In response to the craze for startling originality the most various types of character find favor with our writers of fiction, ranging from Christ to Satan. Kings have been the heroes of several novels of late, and an excitable lady novelist has invented one who is both monarch and socialistic reformer."

The writer finds the same taint of sensationalism in the bulk of patriotic fiction. He writes:

"A fruitful theme in the hands of the patriotic novelist is the destruction of savage or inferior nations by the enterprising Briton. A hundred years ago, patriotism—in fiction—usually meant fighting the French with the numerical advantage on the side of the enemy; now it usually means the slaughtering of native races by men armed with Gatling guns, because the unfortunate savages decline to allow themselves to be debased with fire-water and missionaries. It is refreshing to turn from the stories which add fuel to the fire of jingoism and to see what our ancestors thought of imperialism from the novels of Marryat."

"It is safe to say," concludes Mr. Smith, "that all the evil tendencies of the time in which we live are magnified and disseminated by a class of sensational fiction which excites the passions and dulls the reasoning powers, is directly antagonistic to morality, and in its ever-increasing bulk threatens to overwhelm all other forms of literature."

A PLEA FOR A LITERARY CLEARING-HOUSE.

IMRESSED by the difficulties and discouragements attending the sale of unsolicited manuscripts to magazine editors, Miss Clara E. Laughlin, of Chicago, suggests the establishment of "a sort of clearing-house" for the use of authors and editors. She says (in *The Reader Magazine*, August):

"The house-to-house peddling that the man with the unsolicited manuscript must do is most disheartening. The modern shopper in other commodities knows where, when a want is felt, it may be satisfied. The modern manufacturer knows where, when a commodity is produced, it will meet the eyes of the largest possible number of buyers. Why shouldn't there be some highly dignified, ably conducted central bureau where editors might 'shop' and writers might sell? Not the literary agent, for he is but a pedler from door to door on another's behalf instead of on his own, but a place where the best obtainable readers might sort and docket manuscripts and display them on sale, whither a distraught editor might come and say:

"What have you on Siberia?"

"Well," says the eminently capable librarian or sales-person, 'on account of this war and the "run" on everything Russian and Japanese, our stock of articles on those lines is a little low. But the supply has been exceptional too,' he continues, on deliberation, 'and I can show you some forty or fifty, ranging all the way from a moderate-priced article by a Russian student in one of our big universities, to an article by George Kennan, which would cost you a pretty penny.'

"Please let me look at stories for children," says a woman editor who comes next, 'something not over ten dollars.' And thus the purchasing procession might continue, with the best bargains going, as always, to the keenest buyers.

"An author could quite as well afford to have his wares lying on sale in a bureau like this as he can afford to keep them traveling from door to door, as he so often does now, not only if he is an unknown author, but almost equally so if he is a man of good repute who is trying to find a hole for his peg instead of fitting a peg to an existing hole.

"The editor, of course, would want to keep his 'cinch' on certain strong writers, his ability to prevail upon whom is no small part of his equipment for his job. There could still be all the special features any editor might desire, but the bureau would give him a fine central market where he might hunt for bargains to the top of his editorial bent—and no woman shopper, no antique-hunter, ever had such joy in digging a treasure from an unexpected place, as your editor has in discovering a new writer.

"The department store has revolutionized modern trade of many sorts. Why might it not revolutionize the trade-magazine materials?"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MENTAL TREATMENT FOR MENTAL DISEASE.

THAT mental cure, scientifically applied in cases to which it is adapted, is now approved by authorities of the highest eminence, is shown by the recent publication of a work on "The Psychoneuroses and Their Moral Treatment," by Dr. Dubois, professor of neurology in the University of Berne. In a highly eulogistic review written by Louis Proal for the *Revue Scientifique* Paris, July 30, this writer calls the book "the work of a philosopher-clinician, who, adding to great experience profound psychological knowledge, knows how to apply to therapeutics the considerable influence of the mind over the body." That this influence has long been understood, M. Proal admits. It has, in fact, been known since remote antiquity, but he asserts that its recognition by regular physicians and its systematic use as a legitimate method of medical treatment in mental disease is comparatively recent. Says M. Proal:

"It was not until about 20 years ago that the influence of the moral over the physical nature was scientifically utilized. . . . Effected first by means of hypnosis, and then by suggestion in the waking state, moral treatment has become with Janet and Magnan and especially with Professor Dejerine and Dr. Dubois a rational psychotherapy, that is to say, an education of the reason and the will.

"A complete transformation is taking place in the treatment of neurotic mental disease. At both Paris and Nancy the preference is now given to psychotherapeutic treatment without hypnosis; appeal is made to the reason and the will of the invalid, and more satisfactory results are obtained than was formerly done by physical agents. At the outset of his career, Prof. Dejerine believed, like his confrères, that isolation, rest, diet, douches, massage, and electricity would be sufficient to cure the sick, but the results were not favorable. Later he thought that mental treatment was preferable to physical, and having applied it he had the greatest success. . . . For a long time Dr. Dubois has adopted the same plan, recognizing that mental disease needs mental treatment. . . . Like Professor Dejerine, Dr. Dubois has been struck with the ineffectiveness of medicinal treatment and the great inconvenience of diagnostic research in treatment through the stomach. . . . For him the real tonics are confidence inspired in the patient, the destruction of his fears, the rehabilitation of his reason, the education of his will, a good physical and moral hygiene. . . . Doubtless the mental state of the patient corresponds to a bodily condition—to a peculiar cerebral constitution, but it is possible by education to modify his mentality and to dissipate his false ideas, his associations of ideas, his illogical reasoning, his auto-suggestions, which play a considerable part in the birth and development of nervous maladies. A nervous patient is not cured, even when a physical cure has improved him, so long as he has kept his state of mental apprehension; a complete cure can take place only through a change in his mentality.

"Dr. Dubois's book contains not only a general description of his method, but observations and rules adapted to the character of patients and the nature of their diseases. This psychotherapeutic treatment, which might appear simple, requires great intellectual and moral qualities in the physician who would practise it successfully. It will not respond to mediocrity; success depends on the worth of the practitioner. He needs not only much medical knowledge and experience, but also the gifts of moral observation and psychological analysis, authority to command confidence, persuasive speech, convincing logic, a sense of fitness, much tact in telling the truth to patients without wounding their sensibilities, a calm and firm character, great gentleness, much patience and perseverance, and ardent faith in the effectiveness of moral treatment.

"Philosophers, teachers, and all who have to do with education, as well as the sick themselves, will read Dr. Dubois's book with great profit, for it is not only a medical work, but also a treatise on scientific pedagogy. It contains psychological analyses and profound moral observations on the hygiene of the mind, the power of ideas, the rôle of mental representation, the danger of false ideas and precipitate judgment, and the reaction of the emotions on organic function. By reading the fine pages written on this subject by Dr. Dubois, the educators of youth will see at what point they

should stop cultivating in their pupils an excess of sensibility and imagination, which will be injurious to bodily as well as mental health, and how useful are right reason and the critical spirit in the prevention and cure of mental disease. His medical advice blends so well with his philosophical advice that in reading this treatise on neurology we can not help comparing it with certain chapters of Seneca and Montaigne."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW A TROLLEY-CAR IS RUN.

EVERYBODY knows that the way in which a motorman runs an electric car is by turning a little handle on top of a piece of mechanism concealed by an upright case, roughly cylindrical in shape; but very few know what is in this case, or how the turning of the handle operates to start or stop the car. This knowledge an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* attempts to supply in its issue for July 16. He says:

"The popular idea of the controller of the electric car seems to be that it is an iron box containing a good deal of delicate mechanism which, in some incomprehensible manner, performs certain complicated functions. Many, no doubt, think that the controller cover conceals electromagnets, gear-wheels, rods, wires, and other devices, all in imminent danger of flying to pieces when anything goes wrong. This is not true, for, altho the action of the controller may seem complicated to one who has not made a study of such devices, the mechanism of the controller is exceedingly simple. When anything happens to the controller, it is the controller itself which suffers. It is true that sometimes the motorman's clothing may be damaged under such circumstances by hot metal, but the passengers themselves, if they are where they belong, are in no danger. Every one appreciates the startling character of a brilliant electric arc suddenly appearing when and where least expected, but the electric arc is not dangerous to those who remain at a respectful distance.

"The electric controller used on a street-car may be compared with a water faucet, tho, of course, the analogy must not be pushed too hard. Its function is to regulate the supply of current, both in amount and in the way it flows through the car motors. It allows the current to flow first through a single path, and, by steps, reduces the opposition to this flow, thus allowing the current to increase. It then supplies two paths, as tho two faucets were opened, and again by steps allows the current to increase through each of these paths.

"For convenience in manipulation, all electrical connections, except such as are permanent, are made by the controller. Exception is made in the cases of the fuse and circuit-breaker, which are safety devices, and for this reason are separated from the controller and are isolated. The function of these two is to open the conducting circuit when the current flowing through the car is too great. Other than this they have no effect on the motors. An electric motor consists of two parts, each of which contains a winding of copper wire. The rotating part is called the armature, and the fixed part the field. From each end of these two winding wires are carried to each of the car's controllers. Since there are two motors, there will thus be eight wires carried in a cable under the car floor and up through the platform floor to the controller . . . Besides the car motors, there is under the car the so-called rheostat, a device for preventing the flow of excessive currents. This device is usually divided into two or three sections. When all of it is connected in the circuit, the greatest resistance is offered to the flow of current. As it is cut out by the controller, the resistance it offers decreases until it is finally all removed. Assuming two sections of the rheostat, there will then be three wires carried from this piece of apparatus to each controller. There are two other wires, one by which connection is made to the trolley, and the other making connection through the car truck to the rails. In all, this makes thirteen wires led into each controller."

The function of the controller, we are told, is merely to establish suitable electrical connections between these thirteen wires. When the controller handle is first turned, the current to the car from the trolley wire passes through the rheostat to one motor, then to the second motor, and finally to the track. The next two or three moves of the handle merely cut out the rheostat in steps, just as

tho a faucet were opened by jerks. The next movement of the controller handle causes the current entering the car to pass first through the rheostat. It then has two paths by which it may reach the track—one through each motor. Further movements of the controller handle cut out the rheostat as before, leaving the two motors connected directly between the trolley and the rail by means of the wires running through the controller. The method of construction that enables connections to be made in this way by the simple turning of a handle is thus described:

"The movable part of the controller is an iron spindle, upon which is arranged a series of metallic disks insulated from the spindle. These disks are connected together in pairs, and they are partially cut away at the periphery, so that they represent a series of cams. On the back of the controller are a number of brass blocks supported on springs, which press each of them in contact with its corresponding disk whenever the projecting portion of the latter comes opposite to the contact-block. To each of these blocks one of the car wires is connected. In this way the electrical connections just explained are made successively as the handle of the controller is turned. When the handle is at the off position, none of the contact-blocks is touching the disks. There is in addition the reversing-lever, which is placed in the controller-box, but this is only operated when the regulating handle is thrown off, and it merely makes the necessary change in the method of connecting the motors so that the car may be run in either direction.

"What happens when a controller breaks down, or, as the motorman would say, 'blows out,' is either that too large a current has been allowed to pass through some of the wires in the controller—a rare accident which should be prevented by the fuse; or, in throwing the controller to the off position, which should break the current, the latter has instead jumped from one contact-block to another, or to the frame of the controller. This produces what is called a short circuit—that is to say, a path offering little resistance to the flow of current from the trolley-wire to the track. This arc may cause more or less damage to the wire and metal of the controller before it goes out, but the damage is usually slight and is confined to a small spot. It is to be expected that the average passenger on an electric car is startled when something goes wrong with a bright flash and a loud report, but he is learning rapidly that this does not signify danger, and that he is safest if he sits still. On the other hand, electrical apparatus is being improved rapidly, so that such accidents are becoming rare. In some of the latest types of controlling systems the main motor current does not pass through the controllers—in fact, it at no time in its passage is above the car door."

Electrical Transmission of Pictures.—The transmission of photographs and pictures by electricity is treated in a booklet by Dr. Arthur Korn, who has given much time to this subject. He describes precisely and carefully the details of his method, and assures us that successful results have been obtained over telegraph and telephone lines for a distance of 500 miles. Says *The Electrical Review*:

"A ray of light is made to pass systematically over the transparent film to be transmitted. After passing through the film it impinges upon a selenium cell, the resistance of which varies proportionately to the amount of light which passes through the photograph. These varying currents pass through the transmission line and are received in a moving coil galvanometer, the pointer of which in moving inserts or takes out resistance in a high-tension circuit, according as the current flowing in the moving coil changes. In the high-tension circuit a small vacuum tube is connected, the illumination of which is proportional to the light passing through the plate at the transmitting end of the line. This vacuum-tube now passes over the sensitive photograph paper in synchronism with the ray of light over the transmitted plate and thus a reproduction of the same is obtained. The transmitted film and sensitive paper are each wrapped on a glass cylinder. These cylinders are rotated by motors and synchronized once each revolution. Only one wire is needed for the transmission, with an earth return. In the transmission of half-tone illustrations and handwriting the articles are prepared on metal foil with non-conducting ink. The

conducting point travels over the metallic foil and closes and opens the sending circuit, according as it is traveling on a marked or an unmarked space. The receiver used by the author is a modification of the above."

To transmit a half-plate photograph with this device takes half an hour, but it is hoped to lessen this by further improvements.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN HORTICULTURE.

THE growth of plants by electric light as a substitute for sunshine is to be studied at a station or laboratory to be established by the scientific section of the British Royal Horticultural Society at their new gardens at Wisely, near Weybridge. Commenting on this project, a writer in the *Boston Transcript* says:

"The fact that artificial light will enable plants to grow and fruits to ripen has long been known to scientists. More than forty years ago M. Hervé Mangon found that the electric rays would enable plants to form the green chlorophyl or coloring matter of their leaves, and that flowers turned toward the electric lamp just as they turn toward the sun.

"In 1879 and 1880 the late Sir William Siemens made some remarkable experiments at Tunbridge Wells, the results of which he showed to the Royal Society. By supplementing the sunlight of day with electric lamps at night, both in the open air and in greenhouses, he caused roses and arums to bloom long before their usual time, melons and cucumbers, vines and strawberries also responding most gratefully to the stimulus of the added light. The sunlight of millions of years ago, stored up in plants which afterward became coal, was thus disinterred and made to do its work over again in ripening fruits and causing flowers to bloom. Altho electricity then cost three times as much as now, Dr. Siemens, as he then was, was enthusiastically convinced of the value of the electric light for the garden.

"As usual, there were many objectors to the new proposal. A sort of humanitarian outcry was started on behalf of the poor plants themselves. To make them grow night and day would give them no rest. They would be old and exhausted before their time, and would perish miserably as the result of their artificial mode of life. Experience since then has shown, however, that the plant does not need rest, like an animal. In Norway, Sweden, and Finland, during the short two months of summer, while the sun never goes down, vegetation flourishes with astounding luxuriance and rapidity. . . . Even if plants were really exhausted by artificial light, we grow them not for their own sakes, but for our use. When a greenhouse plant dies, there are plenty of recruits to fill its place."

It has been found, we are told, that all plants can not be treated alike, and investigation has shown that a great deal of caution must be used in the application of artificial light. Every plant has its own way of responding to the stimulus. The lily of the valley, grown in the shade, was sickly and anemic, flimsy, and with thin and colorless petals. The electric light gave the flowers their natural creamy color, and made the leaves strong, firm, and green. Generally the natural colors of flowers are enriched by the light, and many plants which would wither in a high temperature without the light, with its aid flourish exceedingly. Melons, cucumbers, strawberries, mustard, carrots, beans, tulips, pelargoniums, all mature under the electric lamp long before the same plants under daylight alone. But, on the other hand, Professor Bailey, at Cornell University, and the authorities of the West Virginia Agricultural Station, have found that while cauliflowers will grow very tall under electric light, they have smaller heads, and radishes develop extraordinary profusion on "top" under the influence of the lamp. As we do not prize the cauliflower for its stature, or the radish as a foliage plant, these advantages are not worth the cost of producing them. To quote further:

"Nearly all flowers are found to bloom sooner, and sometimes with brighter colors. Lettuce becomes marketable four to ten days earlier, thriving best when the artificial light is only used half the night; but some other plants run to seed under its influence in-

stead of developing weight and succulence, and still others mature very quickly, but do not grow big, ending as tough and ancient little dwarfs of no use for the table. Spinach is particularly grateful for the electric beam, but as society does not clamor for spinach out of season the game is not worth the candle. Peas grow more quickly and are larger in the pod. Endive does better without the electric light.

"Many points remain for investigation at the proposed experimental station of the Royal Horticultural Society. We want to know just what kind of light and how much of it is needed by each plant. It should be remembered that a plant five feet from the lamp gets ten times as much light as one sixteen feet away. Then the 'ultra-violet' rays of the arc lamp, of such immense value to the scientist, are not good for most plants. Dr. Siemens thought if the bare light were used the benefit to the plant would increase. But the opposite has proved to be the case, and lamps with glass coverings or jackets of liquid to shut off the invisible rays have been found better. The incandescent or glow lamp and incandescent gas have also been tried at West Virginia with success. M. Deherain, at Paris, found that the invisible rays were most injurious from a 2,000-candle-power arc lamp unless shut off by glass. His conclusion was that the electric light will maintain a fully grown plant for two and a half months, but is too feeble to support a plant from infancy upward. At the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, some ornamental plants placed under the electric light turned yellow and died in a single night.

"Professor Bailey considers that it is well established that maturity and ripening can be greatly hastened by artificial light, and that plants are not injured by 'want of rest,' but considers that there are many problems to be settled as to the protection of plants from too much light, and the prevention of too rapid seedling and early maturity. In short, it remains for the scientific investigator to observe the exact effect at each stage of growth of the artificial illuminant on the formation of chlorophyl, of starch, sugar, gluten, alkaloids, and the plant's own essential oils, and to determine when and how long the imitation sun should be made to shine."

SAND AS AN ANTIDOTE.

IT has just been shown by Messrs. True and Ogilvie, two American experimenters, that solutions of certain poisons lose their toxic properties to a large extent by the simple addition of sand, altho this substance is not dissolved and has no chemical action on the poison. The way in which they establish this fact and the explanation that they give of it are both very interesting. It has been known for some time that plants are extremely sensitive to the presence of certain poisons. For instance, a quantity of a copper salt so small that it can not be detected by chemical analysis will greatly retard the growth of a plant. The experimenters, therefore, used plants growing in water as a test for their poisons. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 2):

"The influence of the insoluble substances seems to be particularly marked in a solution of sulfate of copper. Very often the addition of 40 grams of sand in 150 cubic centimeters of a toxic solution that has reduced the growth to a minimum, will be sufficient to accelerate it in so great a degree that it becomes equal to that of a plant growing in distilled water."

The regular addition of larger and larger quantities of sand, however, does not diminish with similar regularity the poisonous qualities of the water. Each addition of sand stimulates the growth of the plant, and finally it grows even better than a similar plant in pure water; but with further addition of sand there is no more increase, but rather a slight decrease. How shall we explain this curious fact of the apparent action of a perfectly inert substance as an antidote? Says the writer:

"Different physicists have shown that gases condense on the surfaces of solid bodies, the layer of gas that touches the surface containing more molecules than there are in an equal volume of it in free space. Now it is the same with solutions. The walls of the receptacles, or of solid bodies immersed in the solution, condense the solid substance in solution. This action has been named

'adsorption.' This process depends much on the nature of the solids and their surface. Substances that are easily wet, like sand, filter-paper, and charcoal, are very adsorptive. Some others that do not become moist may nevertheless exercise adsorptive action. Evidently in the case of paraffin there is no real contact with the liquid; paraffin does not moisten, and yet it diminishes the toxicity of the solution. . . . In these conditions a solution that is not too far removed from the limits of toxicity may evidently, by the adsorptive effect of insoluble substances, lose much of its power. These retire from the circulation, so to speak, a proportion of the ions or molecules, and thus the free part of the solution loses its poisonous nature. The ions or molecules are not destroyed; they are grouped and condensed on the surfaces of the insoluble bodies, where the toxicity is thus concentrated. . . . Thus, naturally, the plant behaves in a solution to which adsorptive bodies have been added, as it behaves in a solution that has been diluted with water.

"The facts observed by Messrs. True and Ogilvie and the explanation they give are very interesting. We must take account of them in many questions, both practical and scientific, and on these latter they may throw new light. They must interest the pharmacist, the toxicologist, and the physiologist. It is evident also that the botanist must take them into account in his investigation of the physiology of the root; and neither the hygienist nor the agriculturist can afford to neglect them. Adsorption presents itself as a very general phenomenon, which may exist wherever a liquid not absolutely pure and homogeneous finds itself in contact with insoluble substances—that is, it may take place in all organisms, in their surrounding medium, and in all nature. Osmose and diffusion are phenomena of great importance, but adsorption may hold an honorable place beside them, and it is to be hoped that the investigation begun by the two Americans may be attacked from different sides."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANOTHER FOOD SUBSTANCE IN WINE?

THOSE who affirm and those who deny that alcohol has true food value, agree that certain nutritive substances may be found in alcoholic drinks. That glycerin and cream of tartar, which are found in wines, are foods, no one would deny, tho probably no one ever drank wine solely for the purpose of profiting by their nutritive properties. To these, however, has now been added a food of great value, namely, a lecithin—one of a class of substances recently found to be especially promotive of rapid growth. We quote the following from a note contributed to *La Nature*, Paris, August 6, by Dr. E. Varenne, formerly preparator in therapeutics to the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Says Dr. Varenne:

"This valuable vital principle was discovered in the yolk of egg, which contains it in large proportions. . . . Yolk of egg is, as every one knows, a food of the first order, and Gobley, the celebrated chemist, professor at the School of Pharmacy [who discovered lecithin in 1846], has published numerous interesting papers about it.

"But there are vegetable as well as animal lecithins, for lecithins seem indispensable to life. The lecithin that seems to be most widespread is 'stearic lecithin,' whose chemical name is 'distearo-glycero-phosphate of trimethyl-hydroxyl-amine-ammonium. This lecithin is also met with in milk, corn, peas, oats, etc.

"Messrs. Weirich and Orthieb have also discovered it in grape stones. These chemists, in an investigation of pure natural wines, remarked the superiority of a Greek wine of Thyra (Cyclades) when used for the purpose of rehabilitating 'sick' wines. The analysis of this wine indicated that it contained 0.095 per cent. of phosphoric acid. A white Malaga contained 0.049 per cent.; a Tokay 0.068 per cent., and another sweet wine 0.054 per cent.

"Now from their researches Messrs. Weirich and Orthieb have concluded that the phosphoric acid thus found came from organic combinations formed in the grape stones and dissolved in the wine during the fermentation of the must and proportionally to the quantity of alcohol produced. . . .

"We must then accept the fact that lecithin exists in very appreciable quantities in natural wines and the more as these are richer in alcohol. Here, however, we must make a distinction and re-

mark that only wines rich in alcohol 'by fermentation' contain lecithin.

"Weak wines, artificially strengthened by the addition of alcohol after fermentation, do not contain it. Again, as lecithin alters at about 50°-60° C. [122°-140° F.], the so-called 'pasteurized' wines lose this precious principle during heating. Also, pink and white wines, which have fermented without the pulp and the stones, contain no lecithin.

"Hence we draw an important conclusion—that wine is a real food, not only from the alcohol, the glycerin, and the cream of tartar that it contains, but especially from its lecithin.

"But in order to fulfil this condition the wine must be pure, made not chemically but by old and honest methods. Such wines may easily be found at modest prices. And still another point must be noted. . . . 'Use, do not abuse.'—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"An invention which keeps rowboats from tipping over and is a cure for the boat-rocking fool is the subject of a recent patent," says *The American Inventor*. "The device consists of a sheet of metal, curved around the bottom of the boat, some distance away from it, and fastened to the hull just below the water-line. As the edges only are presented to the water when the edges are in motion, the device offers practically no resistance. The boat can only be rocked with difficulty, however, owing to the inertia of the volume of water between the hull and the surrounding metal, which acts, when rocking is attempted, like an immensely heavy keel."

THE projection at the summit of Mont Pelée which rose to a height of 600 feet above the old summit of the mountain, promises to be one of the most interesting features in the study of that volcanic vent, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "According to Heilprin, Hovey, Lacroix, and other observers, it was thrust up through the crater at the rate of as much as 41 feet per day, until it stood up as a shark's tooth or obelisk far above the old cone. Professor Lacroix, who headed a commission from the French government, decided—nearly a year ago—that it was an exceedingly viscous acid lava which had solidified on extrusion, and rose vertically instead of flowing out of the crater in the normal manner of lava-streams. Now, however, Professor Angelo Heilprin states that this towering mass is none other than the ancient core of the volcano loosened from place and pushed up bodily by the energy at the volcanic orifice. When access can be obtained to the crater so as to obtain fragments of the rock of which this huge projection is built up, it should be possible to decide by microscopic investigation whether the rock is a rapidly cooled viscous lava or a slowly cooled volcanic plug. The solution of the problem will throw much light on the physiology of volcanoes."

"THE mental effects of alcohol," says Dr. Robert Jones in *The British Journal of Inebriety* (July), "differ according as they are the result of a single large dose or repeated smaller doses. The latter may have been kept well within the bounds of 'moderation' and yet under the stress of shock or illness they may be responsible for evidences of mental disturbance. A tendency to delusions of persecution is very common in chronic alcoholics. Visual illusions, or delusions based upon them; delusions of the grandiose, boastful, or vainglorious order; and those of a suspicious and persecutory character are almost invariably caused directly or indirectly by alcohol. Alcoholic insanity may be hallucinatory or delusional in type, both varieties tending to terminate in dementia, which in some instances may be the primary form. The most characteristic symptom of alcoholic insanity is paramnesia—a failure of memory for recent events, a loss of the quality of nerve cells by which images of past sensations are retained and consequently a defect of the power of associating ideas. This condition—with its resulting confusion of memory—is largely responsible for the deliberate and shameless lying which usually distinguishes these patients. There is also a mental restlessness and wandering, the patient being confused as to time and place. Another peculiarity of chronic drinkers is the impulsiveness of all their reactions when these become excited. Hence such patients exhibit violent temper and unrestrained license in action and speech. In one class the moral nature is much perverted, but there still remains the knowledge of right and wrong and the capacity, under a sufficiently powerful stimulus, to abstain from alcohol."

"FROM the bark of trees and shrubs the Japanese make scores of papers, which are far ahead of ours," says D. G. Fairchild in *The National Geographic Magazine*. "The walls of the Japanese houses are wooden frames covered with thin paper, which keeps out the wind but lets in the light, and when one compares these paper-walled 'doll houses' with the gloomy bamboo cabins of the inhabitants of the island of Java or the small-windowed huts of our forefathers, one realizes that without glass and in a rainy climate, these ingenious people have solved in a remarkable way the problem of lighting their dwellings and, at least in a measure, of keeping out the cold. Their oiled papers are astonishingly cheap and durable. As a cover for his load of tea when a rain-storm overtakes him, the Japanese farmer spreads over it a tough, pliable cover of oiled paper, which is almost as impervious as tarpaulin and as light as gossamer. He has doubtless carried this cover for years, neatly packed away somewhere about his cart. The 'rikisha' coolies in the large cities wear rain-mantles of this oiled paper, which cost less than eighteen cents and last for a year or more with constant use. An oiled tissue paper, which is as tough as writing paper, can be had at the stationer's for wrapping up delicate articles. Grain and meal sacks are almost always made of bark paper in Japan, for it is not easily penetrated by weevils and other insects. But perhaps the most remarkable of all the papers which find a common use in the Japanese household are the leather papers of which the tobacco pouches and pipe cases are made. They are almost as tough as French kid, so translucent that one can nearly see through them, and as pliable and soft as calfskin. The material of which they are made is as thick as cardboard, but as flexible as kid."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SCOTTISH COMMENT ON THE FREE-CHURCH CRISIS.

THE recent decision of the British House of Lords (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 20), by which millions of dollars' worth of property hitherto belonging to the United Free Church of Scotland is adjudged to the claim of twenty-nine ministers and congregations in obscure Highland glens, has shaken to its base the social and ecclesiastical structure of Scotland. As the Aberdeen *Free Press* remarks:

"This judgment affects the position, not of the United Free Church merely, but of every church or religious body in the land. It involves the denial of what the church has ever assumed, and what had before never been challenged, that the church, in separating itself from the state, acquired such right of independent judgment and freedom of action as was afterward exercised in the relaxation of its creed in the matter of election, and the slackening of its hold on the establishment principle."

The Edinburgh *Dispatch* is impressed by the possible danger of a grave "national crisis"; and the Dundee *Advertiser* comments:

"A cataclysmal disturbance of the religious institutions of Scotland can not, of course, be allowed upon such attenuated pleadings as have served for the House of Lords. Lord Halsbury and his colleagues have given Scotland law; a higher authority must give Scotland justice. Whatever be the legal worth of the judgment, the facts, large and commanding, lie outside it, calling for treatment in a style of promptitude and equity commensurate with their imminence and importance. That 29 ministers, resting upon doctrines that were true to the mind of the church sixty years ago, should be suffered to outweigh the decision of 1,100, and to enter into possession of the properties of the undivided Free Church is unthinkable. Law will cease to be respected if its result is the production of chaos. Hence the inevitable sequel of the judgment is legislation, initiated by a suspensory bill, and followed up by an act which shall give statutory shape to the right the church has always assumed to possess, the right of independent interpretation of its own constitution. Thanks to the narrowness of the judgment, a reference to the supreme authority is unavoidable. Were the party which is now declared to be the legitimate Free Church in the mood for compromise, compromise is forbidden them. The same power which gives them the administration of the funds withholds the right to part with or deflect the object of the funds. In fact, from the point of view of the marvelously endowed remnant, the House of Lords judges have spoken too pedantically, too literally, and too well."

The Glasgow *Herald* has "no hesitation in saying that this is a positively monstrous situation":

"The Union is presumably indissoluble; dissolution is inconceivable. Even if the link were broken, it is evident that every man who came back to the Free Church would, as an essential condition of enjoying the use of any part of the property, have to foreswear open-mindedness about the establishment principle, profess true-blue Calvinism, and one knows not what else. The question, then, resolves itself into one of compromise on very peculiar lines. It is unnecessary to say anything here about the spirit in which the subject of compromise should be approached, for we are well assured that the leaders on both sides are so alive to the gravity of the situation that they will absolutely ban recrimination. But given a disposition on either side to be amicable and divide the subjects *in medio* in a common-sense manner—we refuse to believe that the Free Church could dream of sticking to the whole—it is necessary to face the fact that legally the United Free Church can not hold any of the property which the Free Church might conceivably be willing to hand over. Even if the terms of the Union were altered so that only original free churchmen could enjoy the use of the funds brought in by the Free Church members, would not the same disability lie upon these original free churchmen so long as they did not abjure their disestablishment heresy and their advanced views on free-will and necessity? Is the Free Church, again, legally capable of divesting itself of any part

of the funds now vested in it by the House of Lords' judgment? As at present advised, we can see no legal exit from the *impasse*."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

"It is too soon to ask what those who have been successful in the litigation will do with their victory. They will be ill-advised if they imitate the bad example set them after the Union by the wrongdoers. They can afford to be generous in their hour of triumph—provided the civil law they have invoked permits them. It may be that their victory will bring nearer that reconstruction of the churches in Scotland for which so many good men have expressed an ardent desire."

THE NEED FOR GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

IT has been one of the most unfortunate results of the divorce of theology from the university," writes the Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, "that theology has not had its just share in the great advance of education in the past half-century." When one considers, he continues, the enormous development that has taken place in the medical schools of the country, the advance in the study of law, the unfolding of graduate departments of the universities, and the increased length of preparation for men entering the various other vocations of life, the lack of advanced requirements for the Christian ministry is evidently a serious matter. Professor Briggs would meet this situation by the establishment of graduate schools of theology. From *The American Journal of Theology* (July) we quote him as follows:

"The Christian minister is no longer what he used to be and what he ought to be, the best educated man in the community. As things are now, he is ministering to men and women as well educated as, if not better educated than, himself. What other result could be looked for under these circumstances than a relative decline in the public position of the clergyman and in the public estimation of the church? It is necessary, if the church is to regain its true position, and the minister is to be the religious teacher of the next generation, that he should have a much higher education than he can get at present in our theological seminaries. This can be given only in graduate schools in theology where the choicest men may be able to give two, three, and four additional years to the study of theology. If the graduate school is necessary for the higher study of medicine, if graduate schools are necessary in numerous other branches of learning, can theology—the highest, the most comprehensive, the most difficult, and the most important of all studies—do its work without the graduate school? Theology will certainly go on sinking in relative importance and carry with it by inevitable gravitation the ministry, the church, and Christianity itself, unless graduate schools of theology can be established, fully equipped and maintained, in which the study of theology can be carried on to the highest degree of excellence and in the most comprehensive thoroughness."

The study of theology, urges Professor Briggs, is "the highest, the most comprehensive, the only universal study, for it is the study of God and of all things in their relations to God." Under this definition, he points out, there can be no conflict between true science and true theology:

"There has been such a warfare, in which science has waged many a battle and won a succession of victories. But this warfare has not been a struggle of science against religion, or theology, or even dogmatic theology. Religion and theology have taken part in this struggle, but they have not warred *against* science, but rather *on the side of* science against a common foe—*ecclesiastical domination*, the greatest foe of theology, as it is also of all learning. For every martyr to science there have been a hundred martyrs to theology in this conflict against ecclesiastical domination which has been waged for centuries. The men of science have battled nobly and well—all honor to them; but they never would have won their victories if it had not been for the theologians who fought by their side and suffered cruel wrongs on behalf of truth and righteousness. . . .

"The laws of nature are just as truly laws of God as are the laws

of Moses. The records of the rocks are just as true as the records of Holy Scripture. The prophecies of astronomy are as sure as the predictions of the prophets. There is no schism in the realm of truth; it is all alike, in various degrees and proportions, the teaching of God."

Theology is now passing through its greatest transformations, says Professor Briggs. It invites us into the various fields of Christian ethics, Christian sociology, Christian ecclesiology, and Christian irenics. "Upon these studies of the graduate school of theology," he claims, "to a great extent depends the future of Christianity in our land and throughout the world." We read further:

"The systematic theology of the future will not be constructed out of arbitrary interpretation of isolated texts of Holy Scripture; it will not be a denominational theology fused in the heat of sectarian polemics; it will not be a sum of the gradual deposits of traditionalism; but it will be constructed by a thorough use of the inductive and genetic methods, searching all the sources, Bible and nature, history and Christian experience, and out of them all organizing a truly living and comprehensive doctrine of God, a divine teaching for the modern age."

Professor Briggs concludes with a final emphasis on the tremendous possible significance of graduate schools of theology:

"It is a common complaint that the ministry is not what it used to be; that it does not summon to its work as high a class of men as in former times; that the strongest and the most ambitious of the young men prefer other pursuits. This is in part true and in part false. The reasons for the real facts of the case are serious defects in theological education. Theology does not, as it is commonly taught, appeal to the best intellects. It does not give the scholar the same freedom of investigation and liberty of conscience that he is sure of in other studies. It does not promise him a sufficiently secure field of usefulness. It does not often invite him to heroic endeavors."

"The graduate school of theology should strive to overcome these evils. It should offer to the student the highest, the most comprehensive, the most thorough of all studies. It should guarantee him entire freedom of investigation and perfect liberty of conscience."

"Then the study of theology will become again a study worth vastly more than any sacrifice or hardship it may cost. It is a study upon which more than any other the future of humanity depends. It is a study which brings into fellowship with prophets and apostles, with all the saints, with Jesus Christ, and with God the heavenly Father. It is a study which calls forth all that is best within a man—his moral and religious as well as his intellectual powers. It is a study which in all its parts may be animate with love to God and love to mankind. It is a study which men may share with angels and the spirits of the blessed. It is a study which knows no end. Other studies will pass away with the decay of the body and the departure of the world; but the study of theology, begun in this world, will go on forever, richer, fuller, and

more glorious, in any and every world, in any and every dispensation, in which God may place us through all the ages of eternity."

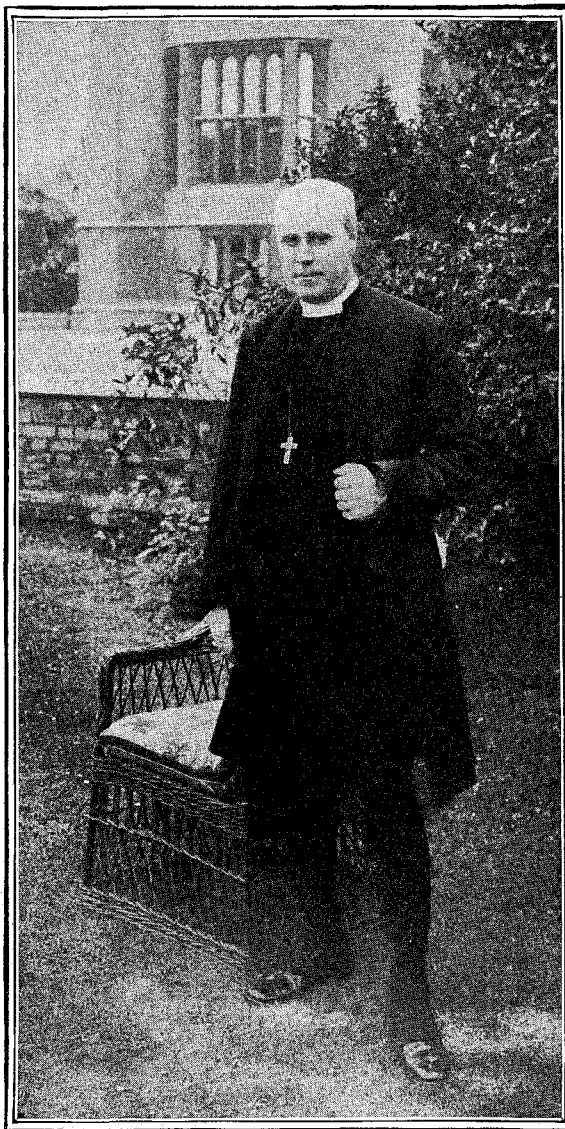
THE VISIT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE first object of Archbishop Davidson in visiting this country is to attend the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which is to be held in Boston in October. He will also visit leading cities in the United States and in Canada, and has already expressed the hope that his journey "may and will, in the providence of God, tend to promote yet closer the unity of our common work and to strengthen our hands for combating evil life both in England and America."

The New York *Churchman*, which regards the occasion as one of "momentous interest," from which "momentous consequences" may flow, has this to say:

"As public interest seems widespread and deep both in America and England, so the consequences should be beneficial to both national churches. It is difficult for us to realize what change means to an Englishman, especially when the customs of an institution are involved. That the administrative head of the English church should for the first time cross the ocean is suggestive. That he should do so in order to meet the representatives of the American church in general convention, and thus come into the closest possible touch with the life of the national church, is most significant. For what he is in himself, and for what he represents, Dr. Davidson will receive the warmest possible welcome from American churchmen. From expressions in the daily press it is evident that he will be welcomed with equal warmth by all Americans. We are disposed to magnify the importance of his visit, as that of a Christian statesman working in the interest of Christian fellowship and the extension of the Kingdom of God. The two nations have set a noble example in the development of cordial relations. This relation means much to the peace and progress of the world. A closer bond between the national churches would mean much to the unity and progress of the Christian church, because we look entirely beyond our own communion in the results that would flow from a larger and more fearless outlook on the part of these two branches of the Anglican communion, and their combined efforts to establish a principle of cooperation with other churches."

"The English church, through its primate, ought to see much in a free church in a free state to aid it in emancipating itself from the limitations of a state church; while the American church should, in the great missionary meetings at which the Archbishop of Canterbury is to speak, catch some of the fire and enthusiasm that has sent the missionaries of the English church throughout the world. These are but types of the things that the national churches can give each to the other if their statesmen bear in mind that the church was divinely instituted and the sacraments divinely



THE MOST REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

A photograph taken in the gardens of Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop's London residence.

appointed to bind men into one brotherhood in Christ, with God as their Father."

The Boston *Transcript* comments.

"Our country is old enough now to feel what is known as an historical interest in our distinguished visitor, quite apart from his personality and what he stands for, the Archbishop of Canterbury being the most distinguished of Protestant ecclesiastics and occupying a position to Protestantism very similar to that the Pope himself holds toward the Roman Catholic world. The power associated with the archbishopric of Canterbury is not what it was, but its prestige is still great, and with the office is connected a history that runs back centuries beyond the Norman conquest. The Archbishop of Canterbury is primate and metropolitan of all England. He is the first peer of the realm and takes precedence of all dukes save those who are of the royal family.

"He has a palace at Lambeth, besides his residence at Canterbury. He lives in a state he can make almost regal if he chooses, and he receives from British society a degree of consideration second only to that accorded to royalty itself. He holds his office, to which he is appointed by the crown, for life, and in the sense that an established church must exercise great influence on public opinion the office is political. The Church of England is one of the great conservative forces of the United Kingdom. It yields but slowly to any innovation and on it rally the social elements that resist change.

"The traditions of the archbishopric make for its continued prominence. Beginning with the great Augustine himself, history knows almost one hundred archbishops of Canterbury. Four centuries ago they furnished chancellors of the realm and were statesmen-ecclesiastics. Before that time they held their office so high that they divided power with the king. Becket was slain on his own altar because the king not only hated but feared him. Cranmer, who died at the stake for Protestantism, was Archbishop of Canterbury. Laud, who perished on the scaffold because the Puritans held him the most implacable foe of popular liberty, was Archbishop of Canterbury. There have been great men in the office and there have been small men, but the office itself, whether in opposition to or in sympathy with political development, has always touched English history, which can not be written without reference to it. Shorn of much of its power as it is, the office is still impressive to the imagination of the Protestant world."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND THE NEGRO.

THE Roman Catholic Church has always made it her proud boast that she knows no distinction between rich and poor, white and black—that all are held to be equal before her altars. In view of this fact, a recent press despatch, announcing that Father O'Donohue, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore, had excluded negroes from certain masses at his church, was greeted with some surprise. When asked by Cardinal Gibbons to explain his action, the priest replied that at two masses his church is inadequate to accommodate his own parishioners, and that he had announced from the pulpit that colored people, while welcome to occupy certain pews during other masses, should attend their own church and not come to his church at these. On this the New York *Freeman's Journal* comments:

"To speak frankly, we do not think that Father O'Donohue's defense against the accusation of encouraging the 'lily white' spirit in his church is satisfactory. He feels himself called upon to defend a policy which the Catholic Church has never approved of. Whatever he may say about the crowded attendance at the masses from which colored Catholics are excluded, it is quite evident

that it is the color of their skin that causes the doors of the Immaculate Conception to be closed against these Catholics. The very wording of the interdict issued by Father O'Donohue goes to prove this. This interdict is so framed that it applies only to colored Catholics. It furnishes convincing evidence of Father O'Donohue's desire to make a distinction which the church has never recognized. Of all persons a Catholic priest should be the last to draw the color line."

"DESPISED AND REJECTED OF MEN": AN ARTIST'S SERMON.

AT the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London, the great canvas by Sigismund Goetze, entitled "Despised and Rejected of Men," has created an artistic sensation. It is declared to be a "powerful and terribly realistic presentment of Christ" in a modern setting, and is described by a writer in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) as follows:

"Those who have seen the picture will realize the impossibility of giving even a faint idea of its power and awful significance. In the center of the canvas is the Christ, standing on a pedestal, bound with ropes, while on either side passes the heedless crowd. A prominent figure is a richly vested priest, proudly conscious of the perfection of the ritual with which he is starving his higher life. Over the shoulder of the priest looks a stern-faced divine of a very different type. Bible in hand, he turns to look at the divine figure, but the onlooker is conscious that this stern preacher of the letter



SIGISMUND GOETZE'S PAINTING OF CHRIST, AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, LONDON.

of the Gospel has missed its spirit, and is as far astray as the priest whose ceremonial is to him anathema. The startled look on the face of the hospital nurse in the foreground is very realistic; so is the absorption of the man of science, so intent on the contents of his test-tube that he has not a glance for the Christ at his side. One of the most striking figures is that of the thoughtless beauty hurrying from one scene of pleasure to another, and spurning the sweet-faced little ragged child who is offering a bunch of violets. In rejecting the plea of the child we know that the proud woman is rejecting the Christ who has identified himself forever with the least of these little ones. The only person in the whole picture who has found time to pause is the mother seated on the steps of the pedestal with her baby in her arms, and we can not but feel that when she has ministered to the wants of her child she will spare a moment for the Lover of little children who is so close to her. In the background stands an angel with bowed head, holding the cup which the world He loved to the death is still compelling the Christ to drink, while a cloud of angel faces look down upon the scene with wonder. As the visitor turns away he is haunted with the music of Stainer's 'Crucifixion,' 'Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?'

The Christian Herald (New York) says: "This allegory—which a critic has aptly called 'a painted sermon'—is applicable to conditions in any part of the civilized world. It is a picture to study deeply and to ponder about, in order that the full force of the lesson it teaches may be understood."

MORMONISM DEFINED AND DEFENDED.

IN a book called "Scientific Aspects of Mormonism," Prof. Nels L. Nelson, of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, claims that Mormonism, "the persecuted religion of the nineteenth century," is "good, true, and beautiful," "a scientific religion," "the religion of Jesus Christ." He writes of his subject, he tells us, from the internal aspect, "by which is meant its philosophy or fundamental principles,—the principles that must be, in order that its forms as a religion may exist."

Mormonism, says Professor Nelson, finds mankind located in a most beautiful world of phenomena. Further, it finds that man "is primarily and most emphatically fitted to apprehend these phenomena, and but dimly fitted—perhaps not at all—with powers for apprehending the occult; and to the extent that he forms harmonious correspondences with these same 'illusions' [vide the teachings of Theosophy and of Christian Science], it finds that he grows in wisdom, power, and happiness." It reasons, therefore, that "the objects of sense proclaim their own mission,—the development of man; and consequently that the experiences of this world constitute a fabric entirely worthy of religion,—especially as there is no other, save the gauze material of metaphysical dreams." He continues:

"But Mormonism does not forget that 'things as they are, as they have been, and as they will be' result, when interpreted by man, only in relative truth—truth subject to constant modification. Absolute truth it defines to be 'things as they are, as they have been, and as they will be,' when interpreted by God. And right here rises the problem of religion—the only reason, in fact, for its existence. Can man come into possession of absolute truth? In other words, can he come to look at things from God's point of view? For, if he can not, then science is the very best religion he can have.

"Here the two systems of thought divide: Science is skeptical, Mormonism confident."

This leads to a definition of the Mormon conception of God, a conception frankly anthropomorphic. God, Professor Nelson tells us, is the personal Prototype of man. To know God is to have "adequate notions of His personality in, say, five different aspects: physically, intellectually, socially, morally, and spiritually." We read further:

"If a man would have the noblest ideal of God's physical personality, let him master all that is known of physiology and hygiene—and conform his own life thereto; if he would realize His

intellectual personality, let him become familiar with the elements of intellect in man, then calculate what must be the Intellect that could create and control a solar system, with all the myriad forms of life and being therein manifested; if he would know God's social personality, let him study sociology, determine what qualities in man lead to love and harmony; in the home, in the state, in the nation, in the world—and then consider that God has so mastered these laws that heaven (ideal social harmony) is His eternal habitat; and so of God's moral and spiritual personalities: to the extent that man discovers and lives moral and spiritual law,—to that extent he will know God. . . .

"Mormonism thus finds in life, not in metaphysical speculation, its commentary upon Scripture."

Of the attitude of the Mormon philosophy toward our earthly existence we are told further:

"This earth, by the Mormon conception, is not a pestilent island in the ocean of eternity, where souls are quarantined for sin, as the dismalists among Christians would have us believe. On the contrary, it is a world prepared by our Father in heaven for the transplanting of His children; a glorious university—the only real university—for the development of His sons and daughters.

"These sons and daughters do not belong to an order of beings lower than that of God Himself, and are, therefore, not 'totally depraved'; their so-called deformities of sin are, for the most part, merely the deformities incident to growth and development; the deformities of the scaffolding as compared with the perfected house."

Professor Nelson is not least interesting when he outlines the Mormon conception of heaven and hell. He says:

"Heaven is always a present, not a future, state of the soul; and if any being would know the extent—the height, depth, and breadth—of bliss which the universe has in store for him at any time, let him take stock of how much heavenly beauty he sees, and feels, and lives, in the creations immediately around him."

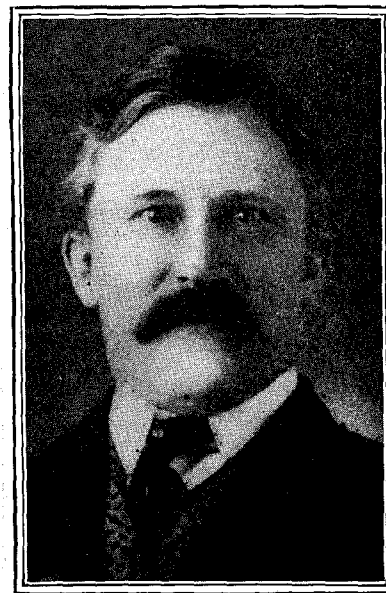
The essential fact of hell, teaches Mormonism, is a state of discord with one's surroundings:

"Just as heaven represents the upward, forward, positive point of view—the life that seeks law to the end that it may come more and more into harmony with God, so hell is the negative, reactionary, rebellious point of view—the life which, opposing itself to the harmony of the universe, is in process of being undone."

After stating that the attitude of Mormonism toward other Christian systems is one of uncompromising non-affiliation, Professor Nelson concludes:

"Mormons, with their very practical notions of salvation as a progressive coming into harmony with law, and of heaven as a progressive social regeneration of this world, can not be persuaded to lay down the weapons of common sense, however narrow and bigoted they may seem in consequence. They are fated, therefore, to remain the iconoclast of modern religions, shams, and artificialities, entrenched tho such sham may be behind solemn rite and sacred ceremony; the prophets of a new era for humanity—the era of life looked at as religion, of religion looked at as life."

Professor Nelson adds the statement that he hopes to consider, in a second volume on "Social Aspects of Mormonism," the question of plural marriage, with a view to "lifting the obloquy which now rests on the entire social system through a misunderstanding of this relatively insignificant feature."



NELS L. NELSON,
Professor of English in Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S GENIUS IN EVADING THE JAPANESE.

THE semicircle continues a prime favorite with those anonymous artists whose tactical diagrams in the European press set at flat defiance the assurances of all war correspondents that a veil of impenetrable mystery has fallen over Mukden and Harbin. "I saw pretty nearly everything there was to see, except the actual fighting," asserts the correspondent of the *London News*. "I have not seen, and no correspondent alive to-day has seen, an atom of that." But the widening semicircle to which these newspaper



PRUDENT.

JAPAN—"Will you come out?"

RUSSIA—"No—I mean to show that under here I'm master."

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

artists addict themselves shows that they have seen the fighting as Hamlet once saw his father—in the mind's eye. The semicircle always stands for the armies of Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu, describing with exquisite nicety a certain proposition in Euclid, or, in the technical verbiage of the experts, outflanking Kuropatkin. That commander's mathematical calculations are reported to involve the shortest distance between two points, one of them being Mukden, and it would presumably go hard with the pupil of Skobelev were the military expert of the *London Standard* on the Japanese staff urging that vigorous pursuit of the foe upon which he thus enlarges in print:

"The Japanese, while losing nothing of their tactical dash, seem to have lost all sense of strategical proportion. They have, indeed, such an enormous numerical preponderance opposite the decisive point that nothing they can now do can well deprive them of ultimate success; but they will have to pay for their dilatoriness by sacrifice of life out of all proportion to the need of the situation. They have grasped the material side of the 'Art of the Leader'—i.e., of 'strategy,' for that is all the word really means, but seem to have failed to seize its 'psychology,' which is the very essence of the whole matter.

"They have made good their plan of campaign by material occupation of the ground, but have repeatedly missed their opportunity of accompanying occupation by such a demonstration of energy in pursuit as should leave on the defenders the impression of the utter hopelessness of prolonged resistance. The absolute destruction of General Stackelberg's force by a vigorous pursuit after Telissu would in all human probability have so completely demoralized the Russian army—for there is a limit to their endurance

also—that they would never again have faced their enemy south of Liao-Yang. . . .

"At Mukden, the whole of the Seventeenth Army Corps, together with other details, aggregating probably 40,000 combatants, is, at any rate, in a position to threaten General Kuroki's army and keep the bulk of them away from the real point of decision. Had Kuroki reached his present position three weeks ago he could have afforded to neglect this threat from the northward, pierced the Russian communications between Liao-Yang and Mukden, and driven the whole of their forces in the field south into the arms of Generals Oku and Nodzu, widening the distance between the Russian wings with every day's movement. But the opportunity has been allowed to slip, and now, while Kuroki is evidently held in check by the threat from the north, the advance of his comrades from the south is merely hastening the concentration it should be his utmost aim to prevent."

This, it must be remembered, is the criticism of an authority who some weeks ago thought that Kuropatkin was so hopelessly outflanked that only Japanese dilatoriness could afford him a chance to escape. "Is Kuropatkin out of danger?" asks the *London Mail*, admitting with something like wonder that "the most critical moment for General Kuropatkin may now have passed." It sees, apparently, no adequate explanation in rumors that the three enveloping Japanese armies may have been weakened by detachments brought down to Port Arthur, and finds fault simply with the slackness of the Mikado's commanders:

"After the capture of New-Chwang by the Japanese, it was thought that their northern wing under General Kuroki would make a rapid movement to get astride of the railway and cut the Russian communications. But days have passed and there has been no such move, so that we are left in great doubt as to the real intention of the Japanese. Whether the slowness of their movements is due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies and organizing the transport in the rear of so vast an army as they now have in the field, or to some carefully concealed purpose, not at present intelligible to the Western observer, is still quite uncertain. But more than once in the Manchurian campaign, when they seemed to have the Russians in the hollow of their hand, they have failed to close the hand. A rapid advance after the victory on the Yalu would have embarrassed the Russians very seriously; but there was no rapid forward movement. Again, after General Stackelberg's disaster at Wafangku, it seemed that the fate of his army was sealed, yet at the critical moment he was permitted to escape. So far the Japanese have dealt heavy blows, but they have not followed them up."

Nor are these the only instances of English disenchantment with Japanese strategy. So severe are many London organs in their criticisms of the campaign against Kuropatkin that one might imagine them to be copying the utterances of the Paris dailies. The military expert of the *London News* begins to doubt if the Japanese will ever cut the railway communication upon which Russia depends:

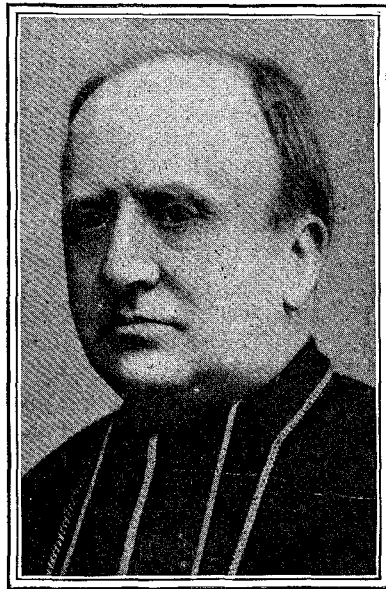
"That the Japanese will cut that line is doubtful. They have been so slow hitherto that it is difficult to believe their slowness other than a habit essential to their elaborate calculation of war. Rapid initiative does not fit in with German models. If they do cut it, Russia can do nothing for at least eight months, and it is morally certain that Port Arthur will fall by famine. If they fail in the plan, it will mean that the Russians will, for the first time since the campaign began, be fighting with their communications protected and with a front perpendicular to those communications. The stream of reinforcement will continue unchecked, and by the middle of September Kuropatkin will be able to take the initiative; a movement against the Japanese right flank will be begun."

But the *London Times* refuses to accept any theory founded upon Japanese incompetence. The Japanese are pursuing and attacking correctly, it thinks. Besides:

"The Russian commander is again complaining of the activity of the Chunchuses, who have been attacking a train and otherwise displaying a disconcerting energy. . . . Their intervention is chiefly of interest as a convincing proof that they are satisfied the fortune of war is decisively against the Russians."

HOW FRANCE WILL WAGE HER WAR WITH THE VATICAN.

VIEWING the open war between the Vatican and the French republic from a purely tactical standpoint, European newspaper opinion inclines to the idea that for the present the advantage is on the side of the Roman curia. The Vatican has successfully assumed the offensive, and the Government at Paris must remain on the defensive,



BISHOP GEAY OF LAVAL,

Whose reluctance to resign has been too much for two Popes to overcome finally.

at least until the assembly of the Chambers on October 15 next. On the other hand, the policy which has plunged Pius X. into so vehement a contest is severely criticized by many well-informed and temperate organs, from the London *Spectator*, professing to behold in the Roman Catholic Church a potent force against the materialism of the age, to the Rome *Tribuna*, the ministerial daily which stoutly resists the claim of the papacy to any form of temporal power in the Eternal City. As for the French press, its attitude is for the most part extremely partizan, and it agrees only upon one point—the pending struggle will be bitter, resulting, so far as can be seen, in a kind of separation of church and state that is likely to please nobody at first.

Short work will be made of the present establishment of religion in France, if anticlerical sheets like the *Action*, the *Humanité*, the *Lanterne*, and the *Aurore*, of Paris, have their way, while the noted clerical leader, the Count de Mun, concedes in the *Croix* (Paris) that separation of church and state is coming. But clerical organs warn the Vatican that the churches and cathedrals, the cemeteries, and the trust funds are not to be handed over to the Roman hierarchy without scrutiny and without tax. "Rome wanted war," declares the *Action*. "She shall have it." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), with clerical leanings, is alarmed at the outlook:

"It is perforce necessary to imagine a new system for the Catholics of France. The budget of public worship will be suppressed then, and upon pretext of separating church and state, a series of rigorous measures will be enacted that will immensely strengthen the rights of the 'prince,' and will violate the dearest liberties of the believers. The gradation will thus be very cunning. Each incident will become the pretext of a graver incident. There was involved in the beginning scarcely more than a caprice of M. Combes, insisting upon placing himself in the position of defender of a bishop suspected of being unworthy. This pretension was particularly ridiculous. Now, thanks to a series of hateful maneuvers, it is hoped to make this end, by successive stages, in the systematic persecution of the great majority of Frenchmen."

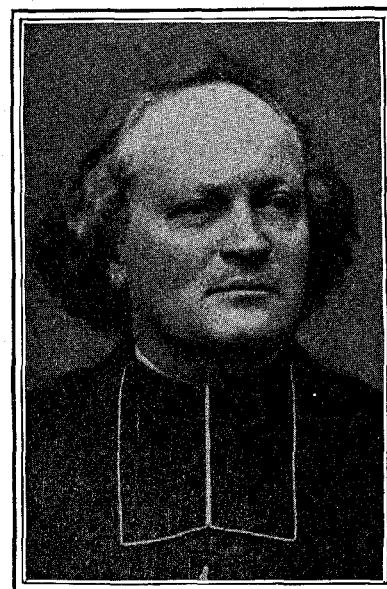
But the Vatican will never flinch, unless, in truth, every clerical organ in Europe is egregiously misinformed. The Pope, we are informed by such of his sympathizers as the *Eco di Bergamo* and the *Journal de Bruxelles*, regards the Vatican's war with France not from the point of view of the Concordat, but from the point of view of the moral uplift of the whole Roman Catholic clergy. He regards himself as, in a sense, the follower of that great Hildebrand who set about the reform of worship and morals with such

unsparing vigor. The subject is studied at length in the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) by a well-informed Italian politician:

"The Concordat makes the Government of the republic the true and absolute ruler of the French clergy. According to the wording of the Concordat, M. Combes is protector of Catholic faith in France. A bishop can not go to Rome without the permission of the Government which has named him and which has required of him an oath of unconditional fidelity, an oath to serve the interests of the French Government before all others. Thus there remains, as in the present case, an unworthy bishop in his see, in spite of the contrary decision of the Pope, and for the reason only that this bishop, in spite of his moral unworthiness, is a true adherent of M. Combes. In such circumstances, Pius X. regards the abolition of the Concordat as an absolute necessity, in order that the mission of his pontificate may be fulfilled. Eloquence, the ability to serve men, the will to do good, all these, according to Pius X., are things of secondary importance. He only requires faith alone. The rebellious spirit of the higher prelates, the more or less open opposition to the commands of the Pope, their subjection to the secular power of the nation, their dealings with the Government and their frequently unseemly mode of life make energetic action necessary. Faith, real and true faith, to act with sole regard for the interests of the church, to venture upon every struggle, to renounce everything in order that the inalienable spiritual rights of the church may be confirmed and respect for them secured—that is the only program of Pius X., whom men were disposed to regard as an insignificant pontiff, but who, quite the contrary, is in the best way to become a great Pope."

The determination thus attributed to the Pope is equaled only by the determination professed by his anticlerical French opponents. The *Action* and the *Aurore* express amusement at the Vatican's preparations to withdraw from France the right to protect Roman Catholic interests in the Orient. They insist that it was but a shadowy right, as all the great Powers now protect their own subjects, whether clerical or anticlerical. The *Aurore* thinks that France was made unpopular among Orientals by her espousal of the Vatican's side in missionary disputes. And as regards the final outcome within France a Roman Catholic correspondent of the London *Times* indulges in these despondent reflections:

"The Radicals and Socialists, who are, for the most part, bitterly hostile not only to clericalism, but also to religion, probably would not contest this view of the results of a repeal of the Concordat (that the power of the ultramontane element within the church would increase), but the very reasons which make more moderate men shrink from running the risk of a separation between church and state urge them to press for it. They wish to repeal the Concordat just because they believe that, if the last check to the complete domination of fanaticism in the French church is removed, the educated and enlightened men who still remain in the ranks of the clergy and laity will find their position impossible and will be driven out of the church, and thus the only obstacle to a complete triumph of secularism in France will be removed. Even if the Concordat is broken they do not propose that the church should be free from the control of the state. On the contrary, most of their proposals for the separation of church and state contain provisions which restrict the liberty of the clergy:



BISHOP LE NORDEZ OF DIJON.

"He describes himself," says the London *Times*, "as the victim of the corrupt intrigues of some of his clergy."

perhaps even more than the Concordat does, and would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the disestablished church to accumulate endowments to more than a very small amount. Should such provisions as these be put into effect they could only embitter the struggle between the church and state, and provide something like a justification for those who wish to make the church a political wedge for the destruction of the republic. The inevitable revolt against them would lead to still more stringent provisions until the French state would find itself almost unconsciously in the position of stamping out Catholicism as a seditious organization. That, it is to be feared, is the *dénouement* which the Radicals and Socialists desire. They feel that they are strong enough to fight clericalism and beat it, and they are probably right. They believe that a measure which increased the power of the clericalists and ultramontanes in the church would in the long run be fatal to French Catholicism, and they are probably right there too."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND'S ULTIMATUM TO THE GRAND LAMA.

FEW dress rehearsals could vie in effectiveness with the circumstances attending Colonel Younghusband's entry into the capital of Tibet. The central figure was, of course, the colonel himself, still looking, the *London Times* says, "for a desirable residence in Lhasa" and "incidentally mentioning to friendly callers that the visit of a British force is an expensive luxury, charged for by the day." Not less conspicuous, tho absent, was the Grand Lama, who had, according to the *London Standard*, "fled up the Peking road to a monastery" variously estimated to be from ten to a hundred miles off, "declaring that he was resolved to go into strict seclusion for three years." Carried in a litter was the Amban, China's official resident in Lhasa, amiably capable of inspiring confidence not only in Tibetan abbots, but in English organs too. Had the Grand Lama been counseled by the Amban, thinks the *London Times*, Colonel Younghusband need never have gone to Lhasa. Other exalted dignitaries present included the Ta Lama, an evasive ecclesiastic of whom English dailies are suspicious, and the Tongsa Penlop, whose ability to exert pressure upon the Grand Lama is understood to be as extraordinary as his retinue. That professor of metaphysics whom the *London Times* refers to as an "evil adviser," and whom the *London Mail* denounces as "a Russian spy," turns out to have disappeared mysteriously in the direction of St. Petersburg.

Altho "the Dalai Lama has shut himself up and refuses to see the high officers of state," Colonel Younghusband sent him word that the British would remain in Lhasa until a treaty had been signed, their expenses meanwhile to be charged at so much per diem against the reincarnation of the living Buddha. This gratifies the *London Times*:

"It is to be hoped that the indemnity will be of a nature which will bring home to the Dalai Lama and the ecclesiastical aristocracy which has terrorized the Tibetans for so long the fact that the British are an eminently practical people. . . . There should be no further waiting on the moods of the Dalai Lama and his evil adviser Dorjief [the professor of metaphysics and alleged Russian instrument]. The business has to be done quickly, and in Lhasa, and Lhasa alone, is the indemnity to be taken. We have disavowed all intention of annexation—a wise act of abstention, as there is nothing of value to annex. We are not to occupy and not to establish a protectorate or appoint a resident."

Yet it seems obvious to the *London Standard* that "the persistence of the Dalai Lama in a recalcitrant attitude will postpone the date when the mission can be withdrawn," while the *Manchester Guardian* remarks:

"The best thing that can possibly happen now that the British expedition has reached Lhasa is that the Tibetan Government should consent to begin negotiations. In other words, that we should be in the same position as we were before the expedition left the Chumbi Valley. The position of the Tibetans since the

expedition started, as we understand it, has been that they would negotiate with us when we left their territory, but not before. They said exactly what every one in England or in any other nation with any self-respect left would have said; and because they said that, two thousand Tibetans have been killed, most of them without a preliminary declaration of war. The Tibetans may now consent to open up negotiations—we sincerely hope they will, so that we may no longer be guilty of the sin of carrying the horrors of war among a harmless and innocent people. But we are not one whit better off at Lhasa than we were, either for negotiating terms of peace or for insuring their observance. The only difference is that before the expedition started we had full liberty to settle our policy toward Tibet in accordance with our own interests, which were that we have as little to do with the country as possible, and that now we have to a great extent lost that liberty. The development of British policy now depends on the Grand Lama's will, not on our own. If he is obstinate the doctrine of the inevitable will presently be invoked to explain why Indian troops and Indian money are being used against Indian interests. We can only hope that the Grand Lama will save us from the consequences of our folly."

The final arrival of Colonel Younghusband in Lhasa is hailed as a great blow to Russia by those continental European organs which incline to hostility toward St. Petersburg. In fact, a certain reserve on the subject manifested by some leading German dailies is attributed by the *London Times* to regard for Russian susceptibilities. If this be the case, it would follow that the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), in touch with the Austrian Foreign Office, has grown careless of Russian sensitiveness. "The entry of the English into Lhasa is an event of the greatest significance," it declares. "The important land of Tibet is thereby drawn into the British sphere of influence." "Russia's historic influence in Tibet is destroyed at a blow," thinks the *Zeit* (Vienna), likewise an exponent of Austrian diplomatic opinion. But French organs of the orthodox pro-Russian school of world politics, while conceding the importance of the event, are disposed to attribute to it another kind of meaning. "Whatever may be the political consequences of the Younghusband-Macdonald expedition," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "its arrival at Lhasa, whither only some few favored ones have as yet attained, will remain a memorable event in the history of geographical science."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INTERNATIONAL TENSION OVER CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

CATAclysmic hypotheses of world-wide war are associated with Japanese diplomacy in China by some journals in foreign capitals; but the less speculative of serious organs awaken no such terrific images in the mind. Altho we are assured by the clerical and careful *Gaulois* (Paris) that "if the Russians lose a decisive battle, General Ma will receive the order to march against them," the liberal organ of Germany's middle class, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), prints an article by a diplomatist who has spent years in China and who avers that Japan's good faith where Chinese neutrality is concerned need not be doubted. More difficult to answer, writes this diplomatist, is the question of the yellow peril that would ensue were Japan to succeed completely. This is not only a pressing theme, but may even occasion a combination of some anti-Nippon Powers. In a still more epic strain, that able student of world-politics, M. René Pinon, describes, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), the aching eagerness with which the great Powers strive to prevent the luscious feast of China from slipping down the wrong maw:

"The conflicts which agitate the Far East, whatever may be the apparent motives or the immediate causes, are in reality but episodes of the struggle for supremacy over China. It is she, with her millions of inhabitants, with her immense resources, with her virgin mines and her idle energies, who, from Europe and America, lures travelers, men of affairs and soldiers. It is around her that

European colonies are established. Clinging to her flanks, they hang there with the eagerness of an aroused appetite. More than ever, the Middle Kingdom justifies its name. It has become the pivot of politics in the Far East. Its riches constitute a pole of attraction toward which the modern nations, feverish for commerce, tormented by the necessity of selling, turn their looks and their activity. 'The struggle for the Pacific' is in reality a struggle for China, for if the vast solitude of the great ocean grows animated, it is because the nations are crossing it to reach the gigantic market which is open to their trade. Who—of the Russians or the Japanese—will be the director and the educator of the Middle Kingdom in its necessary evolution: who will guide it in its metamorphosis, who will penetrate into its markets and exploit its riches? Will it be the Japanese, Asiatic and 'yellow,' or will it, indeed, be Russia, half European and half Mongol—this is the problem which, in the present conflict, armies and fleets are to solve. For the Japanese and for the Russians Manchuria, Korea, Port Arthur, the railway, have no doubt their value and their intrinsic importance, but their possession would not in themselves be worth the horrors of a long and cruel war. If they be disputed with so much fury, it is because they are the avenues to China, because they permit whomsoever holds them to trade with her and dominate her. Manchuria and Korea are the field of battle, but China is the stake."

Not less graphic is the pen with which M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu describes, in the *Économiste Français* (Paris), the mob of mandarins about the throne, a lonely few of whom sympathize with twentieth-century civilization while the subtle and profound majority frown in secret on everything unconnected with Confucius. "It is a strange position, that of this enormous mass of the Celestial Empire looking on as an inert spectator at a struggle which is proceeding on its own territory—or on that which is officially regarded as such—and of which the result will have so much influence upon its destinies." Such an attitude may be a proof of wisdom, says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, but it seems to him at the same time a singular display of impotence. And he continues:

"Among the great mandarins may be distinguished, it is true, some figures who are not insensible to progress and who are influenced by the attraction, or who, more accurately perhaps, understand the need of innovations in the Western style. But these are, as they were ten years ago, isolated. Highly placed as may be men like Chang-Chih-Tung or Yuan-Shih-Kai, their enterprise, forced, moreover, to be very prudent in the presence of the suspicious ultra-conservatives, can exert but a limited influence upon the general progress of events. No doubt the court itself seems less hostile to certain innovations. It does not regard railways with an evil eye, making use of them upon occasion. It shows itself sufficiently amiable to Europeans. But the foundation of its policies remains enveloped in a mystery which does not cease to give anxiety. Frankly reactionary measures are adopted from time to time, and when some interest is shown in progress it seems to be rather from distraction, from passing fancy, than because of serious appreciation of the advantages that can thus be attained. The ancient administrative edifice, worm-eaten, corrupt, stands ever."

The mistress of this "ancient administrative edifice" is introduced to us in most forbidding aspect by an anonymous authority in *The National Review* (London). Tzu-Hsi, Empress Dowager of China, if she be not unsparingly libeled, is an old lady of "innate cruelty," of "extraordinary force of will" and of "extreme unscrupulousness in attaining her ends." Here are the finishing touches to this portrait of the dame:

"Nothing comes amiss to her which can further her ambitions. She stops at nothing, and is afraid of no one. This was proved beyond doubt during the troubles of 1900. It is evident that she recognized in the presence of foreigners in China an element of danger to herself. She therefore determined to be rid of them. Whether the Boxer movement was actually originated by her to that end, or whether, detecting in it the seeds of a revolution against herself and her dynasty, she cleverly contrived to turn its anger against the foreigner, will never be clearly known. All that seems certain is that she ended by deliberately encouraging the dastardly attack made by them in defiance of all civilized nations

upon envoys accredited to the Chinese court by friendly Powers. When, however, she realized that the game had failed and that the foreigner could not be wiped out, she began to see the folly of her policy, and being equally comfortable on whichever side of the fence she sat, provided it was a throne, she veered round and sent presents of rice and watermelons to the very people she had sought to destroy! Good luck has attended her always. Although when the allies entered Peking, she was obliged to flee, yet anon she returned, her position apparently undamaged, owing to the simple fact that the foreign ministers could not agree as to what was the best thing to do with her should she be deposed. A figurehead was wanted with whom they could treat. She would serve as well as another. The empress-dowager accepted the situation as it was. Being before all things an opportunist, it came easy to her to return to Peking and reopen relations with the hated foreigner. She simply bided her time.

"Meanwhile she is outwardly kind and courteous to the foreign ladies whom she is forced to entertain, even to those who were besieged by her orders. She sends them presents and inquires after their health, she expresses surprise and concern at the fact that any were wounded during that sad experience, and condoles with them, claiming also their sympathy for herself, for did she not suffer as much as they did from the wickedness of the Boxers, who acted in opposition to her direct orders and whom she was quite powerless to control! She would naturally prefer not to have any intercourse with foreign ladies; but since she must receive them, she contrives to get a good deal of amusement and interest out of it. She throws herself into the spirit of the thing, and being a first-rate actress, plays her part so well that she ends by forgetting that it is a part."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANTI-AMERICAN POLICY OF THE TURKISH SULTAN.

CHAMPIONS of the Armenian cause among the newspapers of Europe are inclined to wonder if the American people quite appreciate some consequences of the essentially divine nature of the Turkish Sultan's authority. Canon MacColl, the celebrated friend of Macedonia, has made it evident in the *London Times* and in *Pro Armenia* (Paris) that the demands of the Washington Government upon the Sublime Porte are opposed to the true faith as revealed in the Koran. The fact that the Sultan has repeatedly assented to the demands in question does not, according to our authority, bind Turkey in the least. The Sultan is bound by the dogmas which form the foundation of his theocratic position. But Canon MacColl assures us that while the Commander of the Faithful derives his authority through the Koran, that sacred volume must be authoritatively expounded. This work is performed by a body styled the Ulema, presided over by the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Now the sanctions of the authority wielded by the Sheikh-ul-Islam are so tremendous that engagements entered into by the Sultan in the name of his Government are not binding upon the Mohammedan conscience unless they are found by the Ulema to be in accordance with the truths of revealed religion.

There seems little doubt that Secretary Hay's demands upon the Sublime Porte involve a blow to faith. Were the Sultan to accede to such demands voluntarily he would, asserts Canon MacColl, forfeit his throne. But a naval demonstration puts a totally different face upon affairs. Terms wrung from the Sultan by means of a squadron may be at variance with the precepts of the Koran as authoritatively expounded, but they do not compromise his spirituality. The Sultan has but to repudiate his engagements when he becomes once more a free moral agent.

But the religious influences at work in the crisis are American rather than Turkish, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which understands that the despatch of an American squadron was a political maneuver of President Roosevelt's, eager to gain the support of missionary influence. The exponent of Bismarckian diplomacy, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, has long been indignant at the policy of "interference" in Turkey which it attributes to this

country, and, among others, the following expression of its opinion is characteristic:

"Altho the United States, on the strength of the Monroe Doctrine, forbids any interference of European nations in American affairs, it, on its own side, takes every opportunity to obtrude into European concerns. It has done so in Rumania, it has at least attempted to do so in Russia, and it is now doing the same thing in the case of Turkey. . . . So far as the agitation of public opinion in America over the Armenian atrocities is concerned, that leaves the Porte, let us hope, perfectly cool. In the first place, the Americans need not trouble themselves as to how Turkey proceeds with Macedonian incendiary murderers and dynamiters. In the second place, a nation which, like the American, itself perpetrates the most shameless atrocities, lynching and burning negroes, has no right to get morally excited over the barbarities of other nations, even were the American people a European one with a right to a voice in European affairs. . . ."

"Let us hope the Turkish Government will not fail to return a proper reply should the Americans once more permit themselves to interfere in the concerns of the Porte. The Porte can turn to Russia if its own energies do not suffice. Russia knows how to manage the Americans. She does not try to win them with flatteries, but shows them her fist. That is the only language that the Yankee finally understands and appreciates."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A BRITISH OUTBURST AGAINST RUSSIA.

WITH hearty congratulations to the Czar on the birth of the new baby, London dailies remind him that it may become the duty of the British navy to blow his ships out of the water. "In this country," says the *London Times*, "and we believe in all countries, the birth of an heir to the Russian crown evokes feelings of sincere satisfaction, which are all the more lively here on account of those ties of relationship through which the advent of an infant Csarevitch adds another to the long list of great-grandchildren sprung from our own Queen Victoria." But another editorial in the same daily declares: "If ministers and diplomatists waste too much time discussing forms and details, they may wake up some morning to learn that some fresh 'outrage' perpetrated by a Russian cruiser has provoked the nation into a mood which will not make for conciliation." The *London Mail* is not less

sympathetic and peremptory. "Certainly throughout this English Empire," it remarks, "where home life has always been preeminent over every other consideration, we stretch out our hands in hearty congratulation." But another utterance in this daily insists that "vigorous representations should be made by this country to the Russian Government" to effect the cessation of "buccaneering proceedings." "There is at least some warrant for the hope," thinks the *London Standard*, "that the gracious and cheering influence which has descended upon the court will give the victory to the counselors of moderation and sympathy." But:

"The Foreign Office will, no doubt, inform the Russian Government that full compensation will have to be paid to the owners of the *Knight Commander* and her cargo for the loss of their property. But our Government may have to take even stronger measures. . . . As the diplomatic representations to the Russian Government do not seem to have much effect, it may be necessary for the commanders of our men-of-war to be instructed to secure due respect for the flag and proper regard for neutral rights."

Mother and child are doing well, and the *London Times* is glad of it, altho its consternation over the transfer of British carrying trade to German hands prompts it to call the attention of Mr. Balfour to the contraband theories of Mr. Hay:

"Our traditional attitude upon what is likely to prove the main issue—the definition of contraband—is expressed with a force and clearness which we must admire, and may be tempted to envy, in the circular note from Mr. Hay to the representatives of the United States in Europe, which has just been made public. The note, to judge by the telegraphic summary of its contents, deals chiefly with foodstuffs and provisions, with coal and other forms of fuel, and with cotton, but the principles which it lays down are of general application. Foremost among those principles is the doctrine common to ourselves and to the Americans of the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband. The Russians have made no such distinction. They declare that all sorts of commodities which may in any circumstances be used for warlike purposes or for the support of an army are absolute contraband. This principle, as Mr. Hay well observes, might be extended to every article of human use. In the case of the *Malacca* we were told that her captors declared all unsweetened biscuit—which, of course, includes all sea biscuit—to be contraband. This rule strictly applied would subject pretty nearly every ship in Eastern waters to the fate of the *Knight Commander*. Mr. Hay lays down what is the sound and reasonable rule on the subject."



THE EAST WINDOW.

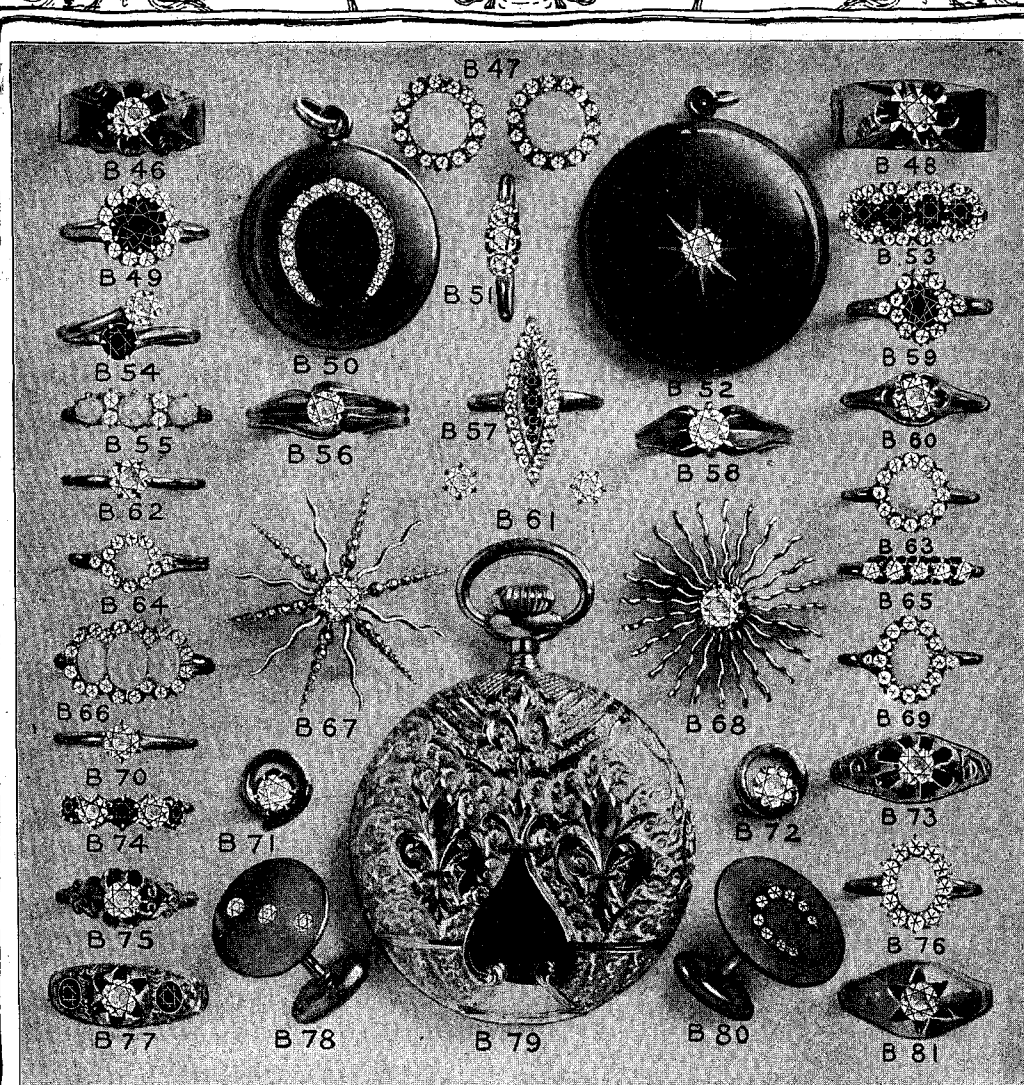
PETER THE GREAT—"I made the window to the west, Nicholas, like a good carpenter. When you cut the window to the east don't be blown away by a blast."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



PEACE.

NICHOLAS—"Peace be with you—No living enemy shall be spared."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

OUTPETERING PETER AND PETERING OUT.



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"The Letters Which Never Reached Him." (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.)

"The Greevey Papers."—Edited by Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$4 net.)

"Hebrew Union College Annual, 1904."—Published by the Students of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., \$1.50.)

"The French Noblesse of the Eighteenth Century." Translated by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

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"Honesty with the Bible."—Prescott White. (Acme Publishing Co., Morgantown, W. Va.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

Patria.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

I would not even ask my heart to say
If I could love another land as well
As thee, my country, had I felt the spell
Of Italy at birth, or learned to obey
The charm of France, or England's mighty sway;
I would not be so much an infidel
As once to dream, or fashion words to tell,
What land could hold my love from thee away.

For like a law of nature in my blood
I feel thy sweet and secret sovereignty,
And like a birthmark on my soul thy sign.
My life is but a wave, and thou the flood;
I am a leaf, and thou the mother-tree;
Nor should I be at all, were I not thine.

—From Collier's Weekly.

God's Greatest Gift.

By JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

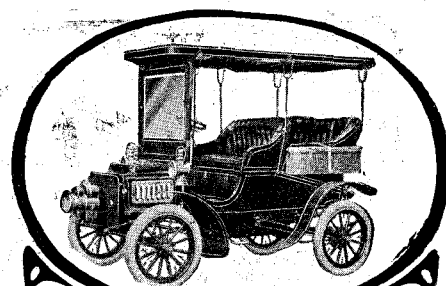
God pity those who know not touch of hands—
Who dwell from all their fellows far apart,
Who, isolated in unpeopled lands,
Know not a friend's communion, heart to heart!

But pity these—ah, pity these the more,
Who of the populous town a desert make,
Pent in a solitude upon whose shore
The tides of sweet compassion never break!

These are the dread Saharas we enclose
About our lives when love we put away;
Amid life's roses, not a scent of rose;
Amid the blossoming, nothing but decay.

But if 'tis love we search for, knowledge comes,
And love that passeth knowledge—God is there!
Who seek the love of hearts find in their homes
Peace at the threshold, angels on the stair.

—From Munsey's Magazine.



Rambler Touring Cars

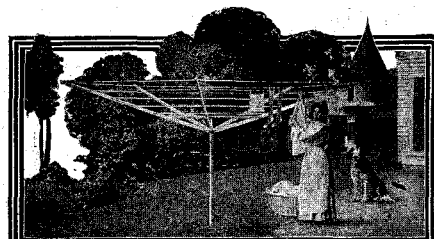
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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

August 22.—Desperate fighting continues at Port Arthur. A Japanese cruiser bombards Korsakovsk, island of Sakhalien. A Russian converted cruiser, said to be the *Smolensk*, stops and examines the papers of the British steamer *Comedian* off Cape Colony coast. American officials deny warlike intention in the conduct of the destroyer *Chauncey* at Shanghai. The consuls at Shanghai meet, and decide to refer the case of the *Askold* to Peking.

August 23.—Chinese refugees from Port Arthur report the capture of Itseshan fort, second only in importance to the Golden Hill forts, and practically assuring the fall of the fortress. The Russian war-ships at Shanghai refuse to leave the port, altho the time limit set by the mayor of Shanghai expired. The capture of An-Shan-Chan by the Japanese is denied in Tokyo. The Russian battle-ship *Sevastopol* is badly damaged by striking a mine in Port Arthur harbor.

August 24.—Two Japanese cruisers are reported to have silenced forts at Tai-Pangtse, two miles east of Golden Hill, Port Arthur. Reports from Port Arthur via Chefu indicate that the Russians hold the Japanese at bay. By order of the Czar, the Russian flags are lowered on the *Askold* and *Grozovoi* at Shanghai, thus ending the complications at that port.

August 25.—Reports from Chefu state that the Russians now securely hold only three main forts at Port Arthur, their other positions being exposed to such a merciless and destructive artillery fire that their tenure is most precarious. The Japanese losses in the assaults of August 21 and 22 are said to number not less than 13,000. The Russian ships at Port Arthur are expected to make another dash to escape. Two Russian torpedo-boat destroyers strike floating mines in Port Arthur harbor while clearing a way for a fleet to come out; one sinks and the other is badly damaged. The end of the rainy season in Manchuria is reported. The Russian war-ships at Shanghai are disarmed, and will remain there until the war is over. The Anchor liner *Asia* reports from Port Said that she had been stopped by a Russian cruiser and her papers and cargo examined. England formally calls the attention of Russia to the recent actions of the *Smolensk* and asks for explanations.

August 26.—General Kuroki renews activity eastward of the Russian position of Liao-Yang; after prolonged artillery fire the Russian outposts retire to Lian-Dian-Sian, about twenty miles southeast of Liao-Yang, and the Japanese begin an advance on that position.

August 27.—The battle before Liao-Yang continues; Russian reports indicate a check to the Japanese advance.

August 28.—After three days' successful resistance the Russian troops retreat to Liao-Yang. An-Shan-Chan, on Kuropatkin's southern front, is captured by the Japanese. Refugees from Port Arthur report that the Japanese attack has slackened; the Japanese have failed to occupy any of the inner forts despite desperate assaults.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 22.—Paraguayan revolutionists capture the town of Villa Reyes, with its garrison of 200 men.

August 24.—Alexis Nicholaevitch, heir to the throne of Russia, is christened in St. Petersburg; the Czar signalizes the event by issuing a manifesto abolishing corporal punishment and lessening the burdens of the Jews and Finns.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

August 23.—Senator Lodge gives out an interview predicting Republican success, after a conference with the President at Oyster Bay.

August 24.—Elihu Root announces that under no circumstances will he be the Republican candidate for governor of New York.

August 26.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, defends the President and the Republican administration in a speech at Montpelier, Vt. Congressman Littauer visits the President at Sagamore Hill.

August 28.—David B. Hill announces that after January 1 next he will retire from politics.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 22.—Senator Hoar's physician gives some hope of his patient's recovery.

Chicago packers ask for an injunction preventing

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the city of Chicago from interfering with the housing of employees in stock-yard plants while the butchers' strike continues.

August 23.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick arrives in New York in good spirits and expressing gratitude to friends in America for efforts in her behalf.

The governor of Georgia appoints a court to investigate the conduct of the militia from which Statesboro mob took the negro prisoners.

August 24.—Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, appoints a committee to try to end the meat strike.

President Roosevelt is petitioned to interfere in behalf of the men deported from Cripple Creek, Colo., on August 20.

August 25.—Writs are issued for the arrest of twenty-eight Cripple Creek citizens for their part in the deporting of union men and sympathizers.

August 26.—Conferences are held in Chicago looking to the settlement of the meat strike, without result.

August 27.—The battle-ship *Louisiana* is launched at Newport News shipyard.
Right Hon. and the Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, arrives in New York.

CHESS.

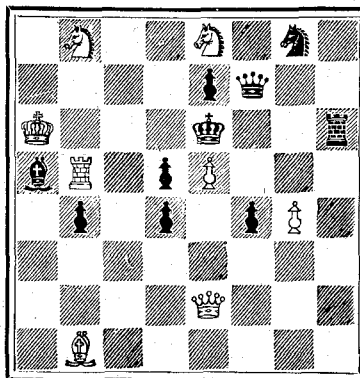
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 975.

By F. GAMAGE.

Third Prize *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth, England.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 S2 S1s1; 4 p q2; K3 k2r; b R1p P3;
1 p1p1p P1; 8; 4 Q3; 1 B6.

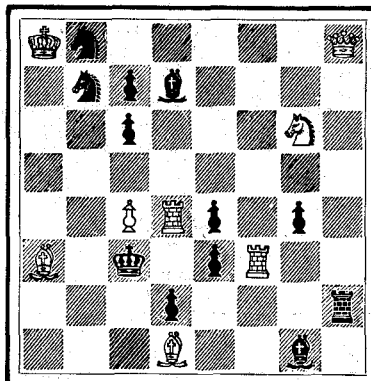
White mates in two moves.

Problem 976.

By V. MARIN.

Contributed by Mr. Robert H. Ramsey.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K s5 Q; 1 s p b4; 2 p3 S1; 8. 2 P R p1p1;
B k1p R2; 3 p3r; 3 B2br.

White mates in three moves.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 960. Key-move: Q-Q 8.

No. 961.

1. P-Kt 3	2. Kt-K 6 ch	3. P-Q 4, mate
1. K-Q 5	2. K-K 4	3. P-Q 4 mate
.....	2. Kt x P ch	3. P-Kt 4, mate
1. P x B	2. B x Kt	3. Kt-K 6, mate
.....	2. Kt x P ch	3. Q, Kt, or P, mate
1. P-B 7	2. K x B	3. Q-Kt 6, mate
.....	2. K-Q 5	3. Q-Kt 6, mate
1. P x P	2. Any	3. K-Q 5
.....	2. Kt-Q 3 ch	
1. Kt-B 3	2. K-Q 5	

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; N. D. Waffle, Salt, Springville, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; "Arata," New York City; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; G. Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.; T. Unsworth, New York City; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Misses S. H. and L. V. Spencer, Blackstone, Va.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

960: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; J. H. Loudon, Bloomington, Ind.; E. C. Haskell, Shellsburg, Iowa; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; Dr. C. M. Menville, Houma, La.; G. Lane, New York City; A. J. Gerson, Philadelphia; E. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; J. C. Bird, Sr., Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. F. W. Barnum, Chicago; Dr. E. O. Stuckey, Montgomery, Ala.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

961: E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.

Comments (960): "Pretty, but light for a prize"—G. D.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Unusually interesting"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Quite neat, but seen at a glance"—W. R.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "The author of this charming *opus* is one of the very few composers who can render an idea in two-move form with economy and purity"—F. G.; "The toughest two-er I ever encountered"—J. F. C.; "Brilliant"—J. H. L.

961: "Ingenious and original"—G. D.; "When the key is found, the solver's labor has just begun"—F. S.

F.; "All smooth sailing, until the reef 1 is struck"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Easy and elegant"—J. G. L.; "Key-move yields only to some thinking"—L. H. B.;

"Tho light, a beautiful 'Bohemian.' The 1 variation is charming"—F. G.

No. 960 proved to be a stumbling-block to many solvers. 1 Q-Q 7 will not do, for 1 no mate.

Several inexperienced solvers tried to solve it by 1 Q-Kt sq. This is defeated by 1 for 2

Q-Q Kt sq is not mate, 2 Q-B 7.

Lasker-McCutcheon.

The two following games, based upon the McCutcheon variation of the French Defense, were played by correspondence by Dr. Lasker, the World's Champion, and Mr. John L. McCutcheon of Pittsburg. The comments of the contestants are interesting and

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instructive. Score and notes from the Pittsburgh
Despatch.

GAME A.

MCCUTCHEON. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 3
2 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3
4 B-K Kt 5	B-Kt 5
This is the "McCutcheon Variation."	
5 P-K 5	P-K R 3
6 B-R 4	P-K Kt 4
7 B-Kt 3	Kt-K 5
8 K Kt-K 2	P-K B 4
9 P-B 4	P-Q B 4
10 P-Q R 3	B-R 4
11 P x B P	P-Q 5

"How do you like the mixtures? The theorists will have food for analysis to last them some time." (Lasker.)

"The mixtures suit me so far; but as Voight said when I showed him the position recently, 'Just wait till Lasker gets you into the end-game!'" (McCutcheon.)

12 Q x P	B x Kt, ch
13 P x B	Q-K 2
14 P-K R 4	Kt-Q B 3

"This game is now of a very open character. You disdain to hide behind rocks, but charge on open ground. Beware, however, of the artillery fire; I mean later to open on your troops. I must be very careful of your splendid cavalry and light artillery (the Bishops) that you wish to maneuver into my flanks, if I read your intentions correctly." (L.)

"I have hope of making my cavalry and light artillery effective before you can get your siege-guns into play; besides I have now an extra company of infantry which I can afford to sacrifice, if it becomes necessary to divert your fire." (McC.)

15 Q-K 3	Kt x B
----------	--------

"Alas, that I had to part with that fine Knight, but that Bishop had a mischievous air about him! Your cavalry is worthy of compliment, but what of the shrapnel fire that will soon come?" (L.)

16 Q x Kt	P x P
-----------	-------

"Fearlessly proceeding with my plan of campaign, altho already fears assails me that the mine exploded too soon." (L.)

17 Kt x P	B-Q 2
18 Q-K 3	Q-Kt 2

"My reply to your powerful Q-K 3 is somewhat tame, namely, as above. You play this game very well; but I butchered Black's chances! Black should get a good game out of the opening—which perhaps would be more to your satisfaction than the reverse." (L.)

19 Castles (Q R)	Q x K P
------------------	---------

"I am reluctantly compelled to play as above. A Draw is at your disposal whenever you see fit to ask for it." (L.)

20 Q x Q	Kt x Q
21 R-K sq	Kt-B 3
22 Kt x P	K-B 2
23 B-B 4	K-B 3
24 Kt-Q 4	Kt-K 4
25 B-Q 3	Kt x B
26 P x Kt	Q-R-Q B sq
27 P-B 6	P x P
28 K R-B sq	K R-Kt sq
29 R-B 2	R-Kt 6
30 Kt x P (B 4)	B x Kt
31 Q R-B sq	R x Q P
32 R x B ch	K-K 3
33 R(B)-B 3	R-K Kt sq
34 R x R	R-K 3
35 P-Kt 3	K-Q 4
36 K-Q 2	Resigns.

"I resign. I see no prospect for my King except slow retreat which can only end beyond the edge of the board. As to the other game I have there strong hopes of revenge." (L.)

Additional notes by Dr. Lasker.

Tenth move of Black: 10... B x Kt ch; 11 Kt x B; P x P; 12 Q x P, Kt-B 3; 13 B-Kt 5, Castles, leads to an even game.

Thirteenth move of Black: 13... Q-B 2 was much better; 14 P-K R 4 would then lead to 14... Kt-Q B

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3; 15 Q-K 3, Kt x B; 16 Q x Kt, P x P winning ultimately the K P.

Fifteenth move of Black: I overlooked here the strength of the combined attack of White's Q and Kt. 15., P-Kt 5 and if 16 P-R 5, Q x B P would still have yielded a game good enough to draw.

After the move actually made, White had no difficulty in keeping his two Pawns ahead until the sacrifice of one of them enables him to win. White's fourteenth move is a beauty.

GAME B.

LASKER. White.	MCCUTCHEON. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 3
2 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3
4 B-K Kt 5	B-Kt 5
5 P-K 5	P-K R 3
6 B-Q 2	B x Kt
7 P x B	Kt-K 5
8 B-Q 3	Kt x B
9 Q x Kt	P-Q B 4
10 P x P	Q-B 2

"Better is 10., Q-R 4, as played by Showalter against the Champion in a game where the former obtained a drawn position, but finally lost by taking too much risk to win." (McC.)

11 Q-K 3	Q-R 4
12 Kt-K 2	Kt-Q 2
13 P-K B 4	

"This game is of a much milder stamp than the other game, and a lot of little questions are likely to crop up—a fight about a hill, ambuscades, etc. I congratulate you on the success of the McCutcheon Variation. It has become now one of the standard variations and will remain so." (L.)

14 Castles	Kt x P (B 5)
15 P-K Kt 4	Castles

"I go boldly ahead and ask the reason why this should not be done?" (L.)

B-Q 2

"Your fire grows hot! I considered P-K Kt 4 before Castling, but now fear my analysis was not deep enough; but look out for your Bishop. He may be cut off in the prime of life!" (McC.)

16 P-K B 5	Kt x B
17 P x Kt	P x P
18 P x P	K-R 2
19 R-B 3	Q R-K sq

"My eleventh move caused a rift in the lute. However, I can not see that my game is lost, altho my position is critical." (McC.)

20 K-B 2	P-Q 5
21 P x P	P-B 3
22 P-K 6	B-B 3
23 R-B 4	R-K 2
24 Kt-Kt 3	R-Q sq

"My compliments on your last move. I had dreams of sacrifices with R-K Kt sq, R x P ch, etc., but they are postponed now, to say the least." (L.)

25 K-Kt sq	Q-Q 4
------------	-------

"At this stage I was of opinion that Dr. Lasker must play with a view to force an exchange of Queens, if he hoped to win. I, however, trusted to gain 'tempo' and 'position,' while he endeavored to exchange. Later on, when we had played several moves across the board I neglected to follow my theory and forced the exchange myself!" (McC.)

26 Q-Q 2	P-K Kt 3 (!)
27 P x P ch	K-Kt sq
28 R-K 4	R-Q 3

"A precipitant and ill-considered move!" The obvious move was 28., P-B 4, then if 29 Kt-R 5, R-K B sq; 30 P-K 7, R x P; 31 Kt x R, K x Kt; 32 R-R 4, R-K B 3 and Black's game is quite satisfactory. On the other hand if at the thirtieth move, 30 R-K B sq, P-B 5 (!) yields a good defense, a Draw being the main object." (McC.)

29 Q x P	R (Q 3) x P
30 Kt-R 5	Q-Kt 4 ch
31 Q x Q	P x Q
32 R-Q B sq	Resigns.

"My twenty-sixth move, P-K Kt 3, was a forlorn hope; still I think it 'should serve' against players of less deadly accuracy than yourself—as I hope to prove—on Teichmann, and Napier, who, as you know, are playing the game out with me on a small wager, from that point." (McC.)

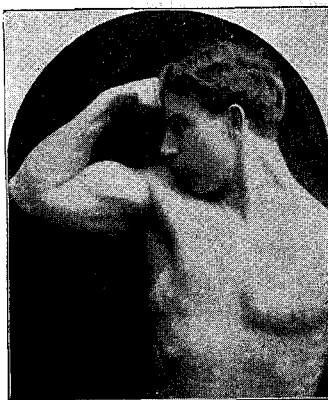
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The final score:

W.	L.	W.	L.
Napier.....	12½ 3½	Mackenzie.....	6½ 9½
Teichmann.....	12 4	Muller.....	6½ 9½
Blackburne.....	11 5	Brown.....	5½ 10½
Gunsberg.....	11 5	Loman.....	5½ 10½
Shoosmith.....	11 5	Curnock.....	5 11
Van Vliet.....	9½ 6½	Gunston.....	5 11
Lee.....	9 7	Mason.....	5 11
Tattersall.....	9 7	Mortimer.....	4 12
Leonhardt.....	8 8		



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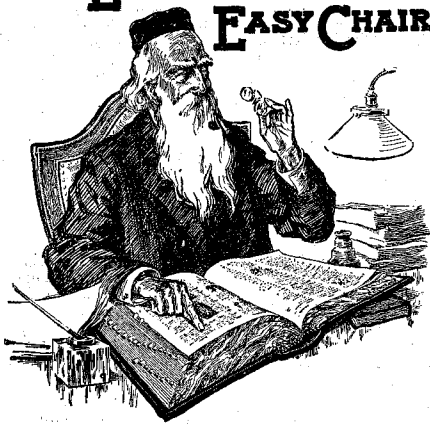
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. C. E.," Boston, Mass.—"What punctuation should be used at the close of a declaratory sentence which concludes with the quotation of an interrogatory sentence? Should there be both an interrogation-point and a period?"

In the declaratory sentence, for example, "The subject of discussion at the school was 'Should We Sympathize with Japan in the Present War?'" only the interrogation-point (in addition to the quotation-marks) should be used as the concluding mark of punctuation, and not the period. While theoretically the period should be inserted between the concluding single and double quotation-marks, custom has sanctioned the omission of it in order to avoid double punctuation.

"V. P. C.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give the meaning of the word 'euphoria,' which I have seen used recently in a book on adolescence."

It is a term used in medicine which means "the condition of being well" and "the ability to bear pain."

"D. S. P.," New Orleans, La.—"What is a 'puttee,' a term which I came across recently in an English paper?"

A "puttee" is a gaiter-like bandage as of canvas or leather, worn on the leg from the knee to the foot, by soldiers, sportsmen, and sometimes by pedestrians.

"C. R.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"Please inform me (1) of the meaning of the word 'keratol.' Also (2) which is correct of the two following sentences: 'He can do it equally as well,' or, 'He can do it equally well'?"

(1) "Keratol" is a trade name for imitation leather used in the making of collapsible cases as for photographic apparatus. (2) "He can do it equally well" is correct, "as" being redundant.

"C. E. J.," Atlanta, Ga.—"(1) Is there such a word as 'apoptecti'? (2) Kindly tell me the origin of heralding the birth of a child as a visit from the stork."

(1) We know of no such word. "Apoplectic" is perhaps the word that you seek. (2) Probably because from ancient times they have been celebrated for their affection for their young, and have also the reputation of showing great regard for their aged parents. In Germany there is a superstition that a stork will pass over a house when a child is about to be born there. From Germany, the expression, tho seemingly not the superstition, has spread to the United States.

"B. A.," Jamaica, L. I.—"Will you kindly inform me of the correct pronunciation and meaning of the phrase 'in memoriam'? Is the accent in the second word on the 'r' or on the 'o,' and is the 'o' broad as in 'or,' or long as in 'no'?"

The correct pronunciation is best indicated by syllabication, and is in me-mo-ri-am, the 'o' pronounced as in "no." The meaning of the phrase is "in memory (of)," the "of" being understood; or "as a memorial (to)," "to" being understood.

"G. A. K.," Boston, Mass.—"Is the following a grammatically correct expression, 'A very thick book and a strange'? Is not the sentence incomplete as it stands?"

The sentence cited above is not correct and is objectionable because it is obscure. A noun should follow the adjective "strange," especially as it is preceded by the article "a."

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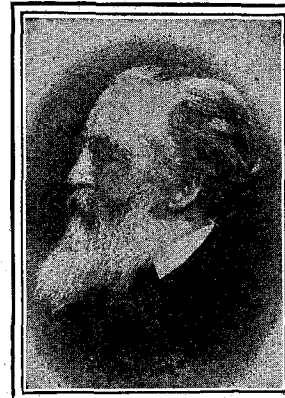
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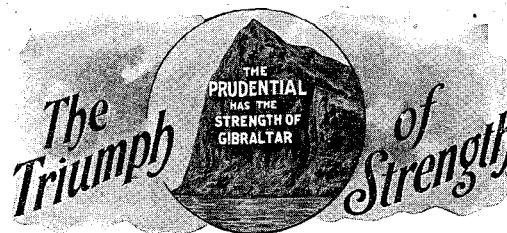
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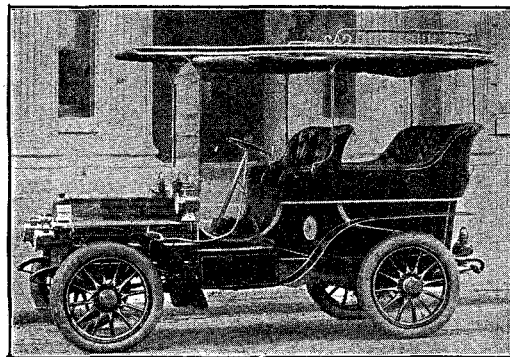
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